INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 8— TUESDAY JANUARY 10 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
14 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALDERA @ ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		13,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN$ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 „	MALOJA ..		20,857
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALDERA@ ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	6,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £42.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANOLA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
6th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
†10th Jan.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
†13th „	HIYEIZAN M. ..	Straits & Japan	
17th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5893	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 Jan.	22 „
Miyadono Maru..	..	8 „	29 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4616	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Anada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23746. Telegrams "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru .	24th Dec.	2th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th „	4th „
Indus Maru ..	12th Jan.	10th „
Borneo Maru ..	13th „	23rd „
Yeikoku Maru ..	13th „	24th „
Heinan Maru ..	23rd „	3rd Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	26th „	7th „
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	1 th „	25th „
Tsurushima Maru	19th „	28 h „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Raj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
11th Jan.	BARPETA ..	Busra via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
13th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
14th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
16th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
23th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbcribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mo. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisrroet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, L

Head Office:—CALCUTTA

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE C

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000,

LAS
Rs. 75
NEX
is expec

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of A Values, Revival of Lapsed P Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently lo are, perhaps, the lowe *Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the sa for self and fami

Applications for Agenci
For particulars please

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your

WITH T

VULC

INSURANCE COM

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ
PRINCIP

51-53 Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1 EMPLOYERS, 2 MONEY-LENDERS ,3 PRINTERS, 4 PUBLI-SHERS, 5 PROCURATORS, 6 DETECTIVES. 7 ANALYSERS, 8 DOCTORS. Apply DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
A R648

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Capt. Balbir Singh, Rewari. (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

WANTED

...u, Per-...h and ...erienced ...ccuracy ...ly Box ...Chroni-

...545

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

PERSONAL.

IF no communications are received from me, please, suspect underhand manoeuvres. DARAB JAGOSE.
A 646

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 22/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed by the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, on the 4th day of January, 1928, the Company was carried into voluntary liquidation.

For The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
MOOLJI HARIDAS AND
S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
29778

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

IN modification of previous notifications Debenture-holders of the Rs. 12 lakhs and 7 lakhs Loans are informed that the debentures of the above loans will cease to carry interest after 1st January, 1928, and 1st February, 1928, respectively and will be redeemed on presentation by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on the debentures being surrendered duly discharged.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office.
Bombay 5th January, 1928.
29766

NOTICE.

OUR building "Watson's Hotel Building" will henceforth be known as MAHENDRA MANSIONS. All are requested to note the same.

M. P. BAXI,
Agent to H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi.
Mahendra Mansions,
Esplanade Road,
...mbay, 8-1-28.
29770

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CASSUM MOOSA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chuna Bhathi or Balaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 5, 401, 415, 408, 409-433 and 449 and Collectors New Nos. G1|13533, 13535, 13905, 13914-13, 944-13956, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 182, 175, 173, A|131 and 132 and New Survey Nos. 1A a|6984 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 151 of Tardeo Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Ahmedally Mulla Abedaly Tapia, on or towards the West and North by vacant land of Hamabai Framji Petit and another and on or towards the South by a Private Road or passage 45 feet wide leading to Balaram Street which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2675 and Street No. 15.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1928.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29780

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADAVJI GOCULDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, who was doing business as Bardan Broker at Mandvi and resided at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai DHANKOREBAI, widow of Jadavji Gocaldas, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

9th day of January, 1928.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
z 29779

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
[illegible] P. Haris Building, Prabhadevi, Bombay

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND PIRKHAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, the deceased Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land with the premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of 2nd Pirkhan Road, admeasuring about 940 square yards, and is bounded on the North by land of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 43, on the South by 2nd Pirkhan Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 46 which piece of land is known as Plot No. 44-45 on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Board and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3638-86, Street No. 13-16, Cadastral No. 258 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Book Your Order
FOR THE
SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW.
LEADING CONTENTS.
A Great Speech or a Great Event.
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
Britain and India.
By Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.
The Mussalmans and Hindu Literature.
By Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A.
Wanderlust: A Poem.
By Leland J. Berry.
The Holy Land of the Buddhists.
By the Anagarika Dharmapala.
The Question of the Moment.
By Hon. Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
The Modern State.
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
Miss Mayo's Mother India.
By the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.
Madras Then and Now.
By Mr. A. A. Hayles.
Imperialism and Its Price.
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
The Victorian Lady: A Story.
By Harvey Bailey.
A Word to Our Students.
By Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
Why We Boycott the Simon Commission.
By Mr. S. Satyamurthy, M.L.C.
The Devadasi in Literature.
By Mr. P. R. Krishnaswami, M.A.
Song of the Scouts.
By Mr. Ramendu Dutt.
The Present Position of Ceylon.
By Prof. P. J. Thomas.
Pundit Ramabhai.
By Kamala Satthyanathan.
The Anglo-Indian Funeral.
By Mr. H. W. B. Moreno.
World Events.
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography.
The various sections which form the special feature of the "Review" contain news and notes on Indian industry, commerce and agriculture, and on literary, political, educational, legal, medical, scientific and sporting matters, besides selections under such headings as Topics from Periodicals, Utterances of the Day, Questions of Importance, Indian States, Indians Outside India, and Diary of the Month. Another improved feature is The World of Book containing reviews of latest English, American and Indian publications. Altogether this special number is very attractive with over two dozen portraits and illustrations.
Price 8 Eight Annas.
But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. (Five). (If by cheque Rs. 5-4 as.) and enroll themselves as regular subscribers. Please note that V.P.P.'s will not be sent and no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKERCO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
[illegible] Dingam Back Road.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 96,500,000
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Honghong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 70,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BEEJBUND
If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Boys to Board"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The opening Ceremony of the Electric Railway on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
TIME: 6-15. 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE GREEN ARCHER"
THE GREATEST MYSTERY SERIAL EVER MADE
"Story by EDGAR WALLACE"
THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF WONDERFUL PICTURES
To be produced by PATHE
AND SHOWN EXCLUSIVELY at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
JANUARY 14th.

When the ship went down Cupid used a life preserver instead of an arow. SEE
"WRECKAGE"
WITH
MAY ALLISON and HOLMES HERBERT
at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA, PRECIOUS Lamington Road)
The Programme includes a Two Reel Comedy.
TIME AS USUAL
Rates from As. 3 to Re. 1-8.

5H. WEEK
WAYS YOU CAN HELP
(1) Buy a ticket for the Golden Opportunity. This can be obtained from:—
Miss DESAI.
Wadia House,
Hughes Road.
(2) Give something you can spare to the Auctioneering Section: Send it to 5H. Office on the Cooperage with your name on it.
(3) Send us Plants, Palms, which will be collected and returned.
(4) Go to Jewellers Ltd., window in Esplanade Road; and take a ticket.
(5) Join the Rio Club and book your table for dinner: Apply to:—
Mr. D. J. C. WALLACE.
P. O. Box No. 193.
Bombay.
(6) Take tickets for the Cabaret. Secure a good table early: Apply to:—
H. M. BOWLER, Esq.,
Messrs. CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
4, Rampart Row.
Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES,
NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.
We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.
For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COTTEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-4241.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ESS BUYING—LONG LIQUIDATION—UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL—DRY GOODS POOR DEMAND—FUTURES 17 TO 21 POINTS LOWER

New York, Jan. 7.

The New York futures market opened uiet but steady and soon developed in- weakness on week end long liquidation. ncre was absence of buying power large- influenced by unfavourable conditions Dry Goods market and easier Liverpool ables. The close was weak at a decline 17 to 21 points. Spot demand was t and prices declined 20 points to 65c.

The New Orleans futures market closed iet at a decline of 12 to 13 points. ot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 31c.

While the general sentiment continues sturbed owing to improved weather, and possibilities of larger acreage for the xt American crop, the fundamental uation is gaining strength on continued ge takings by world's spinners. Con- mption figures of the mills in U.S.A. for past month will be issued by the end the week, showing more light about attitude of the spinners, who are said adopt short time in sections of thern Mills. It is clear from the past res that so far consumption has run ad of the last season despite higher ices. After recent long liquidation, e recovery is in order and we should ommend taking advantage of any weak- s to effect purchases.

IVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the lowing cable from New York dated 7th stant:—

July highest 19.33 (10.12 a.m.) lowest west 19.13 (at the close)

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report:—N.Y. March highest 19.36—.3. Lowest .20—.19 (7-1-28)

Messrs. Umtigar and Vesugars' New ork friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. ble under date 7th instant as under: "Week-end liquidation. Prefer pur ases on dips."

Reuter:—"Market easier on decreased ing influenced by unfavourable Liver- l cables and unfavourable condition in goods market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28.	1926-27.
ceipts to date 7-1-28	6159000	8994000
Yesterday do.	14000	35000
ports date do.	3929000	5827000
ck at Ports 6-1-28	2526000	2943000
Interior Towns do.	1299000	1529000
Liverpool 6-1-28	931000	1234000
sible Supply 6-1-28	5976000	7222000
antity in Sight do.	10503000	13219000

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat May	7	7	9
Wheat January	7	8	3
Linseed May	10	2	3
Linseed January	10	0	0
Castorseed January	10	4	0
Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.	4	11	6
Groundnuts Ready	58	0	0
Teelseed D.-J.	9	11	0
Linseed bold Ready	10	1	0
Linseed Small Ready	9	10	0
Rapeseed Yellow	11	2	0
Rapeseed F. M.	10	6	0
Groundnut Khandesh	58	0	0
Castorseed Ready	51	4	0
Teelseed Black	12	2	0
Teelseed White	13	5	0
Masoor Ready	7	2	0
Gram Ready	42	4	0
Wheat Khandesh	7	9	0
Wheat Yellow	7	9	0
Wheat Sarbati	7	8	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady and the closing quotations are as under:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 14|4 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Gogara" Sh. 13|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment December Sh. 13|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb. March Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9|12 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SMALL MARKET—FUTURES 4 POINTS HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER. SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point. There was only small business and prices of near months hardened on continued good spot demand. Sales of 8,000 bales were recorded and spot prices rose 12 points to 11.04d. per lb. The futures market closed 4 points higher for the near month while next crop deliveries declined 1 point.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 2 points while Egyptian prices gained 5 to 6 points.

The market does not show any pronounced sign of weakness, except temporary lull in the situation. Spot demand continues excellent which proves that spinners are inclined to buy up their requirements, despite talks of larger acreage. The market shows a healthy state of affairs and we will not be astonished if prices improve on any favourable turn.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

MR. GANN'S CABLE.

New York, Jan. 7.

Main trend up. Cotton is better purchase on a reaction than sale on rallies. Very little reaction indicated before it reaches higher prices. Remain long higher prices next week.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: The market at the moment is a scalping one, and no change is likely until the publication of the next consumption report of American mills published on 14th instant:

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season 10,503,000 bales.

Export from America for the season 4,083,000 bales.

American mills takings for the season 3,998,000 bales.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 3,002,000. New York market influenced by increased acreage talk Livedpool will probably remain steadier than New York. Difference likely to widen."

"Severe cold spell South influenced heavy selling, trade absorbed and market acts well established Expect trading market. Securities strong."

Arnold and Co.:—"Trading market with bulls discouraged consumer buying increasingly conservative."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 7-1-28
	Bales
Total in Sight	10.503,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	539,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	124,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,976,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	294,000
Total Sales	60,750
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,100
East Indian Cotton Stock	15,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	Nil
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	Nil
American Cotton Afloat	78,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	132,000
Takings of World's Spinners' American Cotton	303,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	8,246
Linseed	478
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	79
Gingellyseeds	5,700
Poppyseed	200
Groundnuts	32,650
Castorseed	2,207
Rice	53,664
Myrabollams	6,027
Cottonseed	16,058
Mowraseed	647
Gram	1,005
Joowar	1,265
Maize	51
Barley	97
Bajree	2,698
Coal	1,471 tons

BOMBAY

Bazar Operators and Commission Houses sold. Closed easy.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Following a decline of 18 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 377/ for Broach A/M. delivery but improved to Rs. 378/ on short covering. Later on prices declined on long liquidation and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	377	378	376	378
Oomra D/J.	340	340	339	339
Oomra Mar.	341/8	341/8	340	340
Bengal D/J.	306	306/4	305/12	306
Bengal Mar.	310	310/8	310	310

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 9 points and later cables showed it 15 points lower. The local forward market opened at Rs. 376/ for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled easy on continued general selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	376	376	373/8	379/8
Oomra D/J.	338	338	336/8	338/8
Oomra Mar.	339	339	338	338
Bengal D/J.	305	305	303	303
Bengal Mar.	309	309	307	307

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Jan.	234.20+0.10
Apr.	241.20+0.20
July	245.60+0.10

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	6,000
Fine M. G. Broach	2,000	5,200

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bengal 305 D/J.
Bengal 309 March.
Broach 376 A/M.
Oomra 339 D/J.
Oomra 340 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	314	307	299
S. P.	318	312	305	297
Rajputana	320	314	307	299
Panjab American	430	423	416	
Oomra No. 3	351	344	334	
C. P. No. 1	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 2	363	356	346	
Khandesh	346	336	326	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 9

200 L. K. Vasanji Akola 338/341
200 Japan T. & Co. Darwha 359/361
200 Japan T & Co. Botad 324
300 Japan T. & Co. Nagar 330
300 E. Spinner & Co. Khandesh 314
300 E. Spinner & Co. Veraval 326
100 E. Spinner & Co. Amraoti 354
100 E. Spinner & Co. Pandhurna 357
100 E. Spinner & Co. Dhulia 354
100 Volkart Bros Karaja 347
100 Forbes & Co. Berar 327
100 Forbes & Co. Malkapur 327
200 Rambhagat Jalna 317

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average	Delivery
			Jan.
Bengal Superline	330		
Bengal Fine	325	315/20	+5
Bengal FG.	310/15	305	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	315/20	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	310/15	305	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	365/70	360	
Nagpur Fine	365/70	360	+23/4
Yeotmal Fine	350	350	
Arvi Fine	355/60	350	+12/6
Amraoti Fine	350	335	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	325/30	+3/4
Mulkapur Fine	340	325/30	
Khandesh Fine	335	315/20	—9/4
Muthia Fine		315/20	—7
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	355/60		
Purna FG. GS.		350/60	
Parbhani Saily FG. GS.		320/30	
Indore Ujjain Fine		335	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50	335	
			March +10
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			
Western MG		360	
Westerns HG			
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	420		April/May
Compta Good	425		+39/40
Dholleya			
Kadi/Viramgam			

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/13. Highest 51/3. Lowest 50/12. Closing 50/12.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/11/. Highest 4/12, Closing 4/11/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/9, Closing 4/12/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 57/13, Highest 58/4, Lowest 57/13, Closing 58/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 59/14, Highest 60/4, Lowest 59/13, Closing 60/2/6.

Bata

QUALITY SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES.

Gents' Shoes, Welted

Black Hide Rs. 8-15
Brown Hide Rs. 9-15
Patent Leather Rs. 11-15

Gents' Boots, Welted

Brown Hide Rs. 10-15
Black Hide Rs. 10-15

Boys' Shoes

Brown or Black Hide. Broad fitting. Comfortable and durable.

Size 7-10 Rs. 3-15
Size 11-1 Rs. 4-15
Size 2-5 Rs. 6-15

Boys' Derby Boots

Black Hide

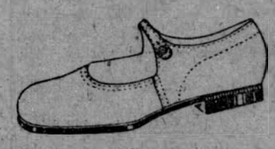
Size	N	
4-6	Rs.	3-15
7-10	Rs.	4-8
2-5	Rs.	7-15

Willow Hide

7-10	Rs.	4-8
11-1	Rs.	5-15
2-5	Rs.	7-15

Boys' Oxford Shoes, Crepe Sole

Brown, Size 2-5 Rs. 9-15
Black, Size 2-5 Rs. 9-15



Children's White Canvas

No.	Size		
4152-17000	7-10	Re.	1-15
4153-17001	11-1	Re.	1-15

Children's Calf Shoes

No.		Size	Rs.
6642-27017	Grey	7-10	4-8
6642-47017	Brown	,,	4-8
6643-37017	Beige	11-1	4-15

Children's Black Patent

No.	Size		
6842-67058	7-10	Rs.	4-8
6843-67058	11-1	Rs.	4-15
6844-67058	2-5	Rs.	5-15

Brown or Beige Calf

GENUINE CREPE SOLES

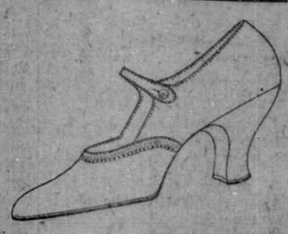
One Bar, Rs. 10-15
Brown Oxford Rs. 11-15

Black Patent Leather

No. 4845-61048 Rs. 8-15

Beige Calf.

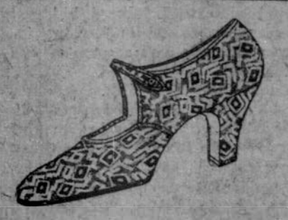
No. 4645-21019 Rs. 8-15



Poplin Shoes.

White No. 4155-12046 Rs. 3-15
Grey No. 4155-22046 Rs. 3-15
Drab No. 5145-84046 Rs. 3-15

N.B. White and Grey Also available in Cuban (Covered) Heel.



Gold, Silver or Multi-colour Brocade.
Rs. 8-15
Half Silver Brocade
Rs. 6-15

Black Patent Leather
Rs. 8-15
Black Glace Kid. Rs. 6-15
Gold or Silver Kid.
Rs. 13-15

Black Patent and Kid Shoes also available in Cuban Heel.

Black Patent Leather
No. 5875-61398 Rs. 8-15

Grey Calf.
No. 5645-23006 Rs. 8-15

Black Patent,
No. 7845-65012 Rs. 8-15

STOCKISTS AND SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

20, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

249, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Bombay Sub-Stockists: CARNAC ROAD AND LOHAR STREET.

Names of Stockists in other towns can be had from the Agents.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

Clan Macgillivary, Johnson, Liverpool.
Elswick Grange, Finch, Port Said.
Muyudono Maru, Ishyoka, Karachi.
Queenswood, Howart, Marmagoa.
Domala, Kitson, Karachi.
Pilsna, Stain, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.

Masimpur, Currie, Rangoon.
Rokos Vargottis, Ambalid, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Jan. 9.

Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Newton Ash for Hamburg.

S S Clan Macgullivary:—The J F Coy.'s steamer Clan Macgullivary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Elswich Grange:—The Graham T Coy.'s steamer Elswich Grange arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S S Mizadono Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mizadono Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Queenswood:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Queenswood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmoga with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Domala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Masimpur:—The Burmah Oil Coy.'s steamer Masimpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Rokos Vargottis:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Rokos Vargottis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

TRIESTE, VENICE MAIL.

The Lloyd Triestino mail steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPOORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Kanpura for London:—81 cwts condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 8 bales cow hides, R Merally Sons; 25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 9 bales carpets, Allan Bros Ltd; 9 bales lamb skins, A N Rahimoff; 40 bales cow hides, A L Tharia; 7 cases bristles, D N Joshi and Co; 24 cwts Condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 195 cwts Pepper, E Virjee and Co; 500 cwts Niger seed, E Daust and Co; 2 tons dross lead, A D Engineer and Sons; 13 bales goat skins, M Esmail; 10 bales goat skins, and 8 bales sheep skins, H R Rahamabhai; 29 bales sheeps skins 8 bales goat skins and 12 bales cow hides, L Hassen and Co; 20 bales cow hides, 7 bales goat skins and 4 bales sheep skins, A Abdulla and Co; 153 cwts buffalo horns, H A Mahmed and Sons.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, Chachatty and Thakirs Co Ltd; 3 cases Crocodile skins, R B Mazagonwalla; 2,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 18 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Domala for London:—76 D|s Castor oil, D Sassoon and Co; 587 mds G oil cakes, A Haridas and Co; 26 D|s Castor oil, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull:—28,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 8,600 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2,025 cwts Rapeseed and 1,010 castorseeds, M Mowjee; 1,562 cwts cotton seed, Birla Bros; 483 cwts Teel seed, Birla Bros.

S S Queenswood for Hamburg:—18,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 5,550 cwts ground oil cakes, E David and Co; 3,359 cwts groundnuts, 3,000 castor seed, and 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts Cassein, Amin and Sons; 100 cwts Niger seed, Pohoomall Bros; 215 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 2,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 1,880 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Richenfels for Antwerp:—400 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 50 bales hemp, T Devjee and Sons; 35 bales cotton waste, Textile Products; 165 bales cotton, Indian Cottons Co.

For Hamburg:—3,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Mocsabhoy and Co; 1,000 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Bremen:—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 1,880 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Boverkerk for Hamburg:—228 bales hides fleshing, Eastern Express and Co; 2,000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnut kernal, R Mehrally and Sons; 55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 541 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdham:—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Mocsabhoy and Co.

For Ghent:—5 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

S S Messicano for Hull:—2,000 cwts cotton seed, R Meharally and Sons.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 6,699 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Khimjee and Co; 580 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton, Messrs Cotton Co Ltd.

S S West Hanokan for New York:—150 cwts capsicum and 40 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee and Co; 700 cwts Gum Arabic, and 150 cwts Gum Karaya, N Mulje and Co.

For Philadelphia:—91 cks goat skins, D Abraham and Sons; 67 cks goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—165 bales cotton, Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd.

For Venice:—1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—150 cwts mendhi powder, A H Diab.

S S Boomarsaud for Ghent:—440 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S S Alfred Nobel fro Leith:—30,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—3,000 cwts mowraseed, and 600 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts Linseed, and 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdham:—24 395 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 14,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Maindamender for Hull:—2,001 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralj Bros.

S S Co|Hanokan for Philadelphia:—1 bdle carpets, M M and Co.

For New York:—10 bds carpets, and 8 Nandas. M M and Co.

Elswickgauge for Dunkirk:—10 tons Rosa Powder, Symington Cox and Co; 125 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwts Fishmaws and 45 cwts shark fins, R Dhanjee and Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha and Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, C Danjee and Sons; 200 bales cotton, L K Vasanjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, C V Jagjivan and Co; 50 cwts rubber scraps, A Rahim and Co: 2 cwts ghee, A Rahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, T Trading and Mfg Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd,

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd

S S Kidderpore for San Francisco:—6 bdles Namdas, M M and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton,, S Joharmal Co.

For Hongkong:—50 bales cotton Twist The Assur Virjee Mills.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

Tynemaru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Heiyenzau Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—1,375 cwts onions, N M Pohowalli.

S S Ishikari Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokaichi:—1.000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Delta, Agents M M and Co, from Kobe:—95 cases glass bangles, 306 cases raw silk, 10 bales white silk, 260 cases and 108 bales S P Goods, 222 bales and 1,089 H-c 1,263 bds green Tea, 29 cases Ponjee silk, 100 bales and 20 cases cotton yarns, 25 bales and 72 H|c black Tea,

From Hongkong:—38 cases and 4 boxes S P Goods, 38 cases and 20 bales silk, 495 cases fire crackers, 100 begs sugar candy.

From Singapore:—62 coils Manila Rope, 150 rolls Asphalt Flour, 450 roofing papers 200 D|s Asphalte, 450 rolls Asphalt roofing, 10 D|s 10 c|s Paint, 22 cases Quinine, 60 begs Betlenuts, 120 cases pins, 330 bds Rattans,

From Penang:—40 begs coffee, 361 slabs tin, 359 begs pearl Tapioca, 301 begs sago, 50 begs betlenuts.

From Colombo:—223 cks Tallow, 14 cynders Ammonia, 12 cases Desert fruits, 269 cases Jams, 17 bales raw silk, 32 cases canned fruits 15 cases Art parts, 30 jottas Tea.

S S Ranpura, Agents M M and Co. from London:—12 boxes specie, 30 bars silver.

From Aden:—20 boxes specie, 8 bales goat skins, 9 bales cow hides, 6 bales gum Myrth.

S S Skuld, Agents F E Campbell and Co, from Bangkok:—37,794 pcs and 12,734 bds Teak Scantlings; 595 pcs Teak squares, 59 Yang squares, 799 bds yaug batters.

S S Bomarsand, Agents D E Sandemen, from Natal:—6,040 tons coal.

S S Limaria, Agents T M and Co, from Calcutta:—5,098 tons coal.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1927 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	59.883
Ferro-manganese	825
Steel Ingots	52.837
Finished Steel	39.426

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES RATHER QUIET

SECURITIES HIGHER

Bombay, Jan. 9.

MILL SHARES.

Unfavourable reports from strike areas and easier quotations for raw cotton, influenced a quiet feeling at the opening. There was absence of buyers and Mill Shares declined on scattered liquidation. There was only small business but the undertone of the market was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares opened quiet and declined somewhat on profit-taking. Later on absence of sellers and increased support rallied values. Bundi Shares declined to Rs. 21/8. Indian Cements were quiet but steady at Rs. 258/12. Alcocks and Tramways were steady.

SECURITIES.

There was considerable short covering for 3 1/2 per cent Government paper with some improvement in prices. After the advance there was scattered liquidation which depressed values slightly, but later on free buying established improvement in prices to a high level of Rs. 76/4.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 92.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 363-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3|15.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 21-8.
Central India Mining (10) 24-8.
India Cement 550 (O) 261|4.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 246|4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 772-8.
Punjab Cement (O) 12-4
Punjab Cement (D) 13|8.
Shivrajpur (10) 45-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 102|8 x.d.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujurat (100) 3 p.c. 94.
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-80 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78|8.
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 98|8.
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 83|8.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 140|10.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 715.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 98.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andra Valley (O) (100), p.c. 4 p.c. 732-8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 153.12. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69|8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec, (O) 1083-12.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900.
Tata Power (O) 100, 575
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25, 937/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Appollo (50) 6-14.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 327-8
Bombay Dying (200) 25, 950.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 11/8 528-12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 466-4.
Crescent (100) 195.
Colaba Mills 142/8
Dawn (150) 80 715.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 S. Pds) 0|15|0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Fazulbhoy 908|12.
Framjee Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 2|8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 133.12
Indore Malwa (100) 378/12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8
Kohinoor (350) 293/12
Luxmi Cotton (100) 7000.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 116/4
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,150.
New Great Mills 316/4
Pabaney Mills 200, 237-3
Pearl Mills 200, 602/8
173 Simplex 73, 195
Swadeshi Mills (100) 528/12
Simplex (100) 195
Sasscon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 93|4.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 7,950.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.
Swan Mills (11), 16, 155.
Tat Old Mills (100) 38.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 925)
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

GOVT. SECURITIES CLOSING RATES.
3 1-2 p. c. Rupee paper 76/3
4 p. c Conversion Loan 1931-30 94/2
4 p. c. Loan 1931-37 93/11
4 p. c. Loan 1931-37 93/11
5 p. c. War Loan 1929-47 100
5 p. c. 1935 Loan 101/4
5 p. c. Bonds 1933 102/6
5 p. c. Tax Free Loan 1945-55 106/16
5-1/2 p. c. War Bonds 1928 105/5
6 p. c. War Bonds 1930 103/9
6 p. c. War Bonds 1931 105
6 p. c. War Bonds 1932 106/8
6-1/2 p. c. B'bay Development Loan 111/8
4 p. c. Port Trust 1974 85/4
6 p. c. Port Trust 1930 1/2/8
4 p. c. Municipal 1974 84/8
4 u. c. Municipal 1929-49 102/8
7 p. c. Mysore Loan 1931 Tax Free 108

Alcock Ashdown nil, 375
Back Bay Batha (259) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 M 886-4
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 271/4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 47.
British Burma Petroleum 4/14
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|8.
Empire of India Life (500)16 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/16 (Pd.) P. G. 2,100
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18|10.
Tata Iron nil (100) 92-4
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 82
Tata Iron Def. 295

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

V. H. A. GANNY.

Calcutta, Jan. 7.

Jutes:—After the Christmas holidays the market for this section opening steady has taken its natural course this week, after, all baseless rumours about the termination of the short time agreement have become thin. The prices have been well maintained and though there is still little selling pressure from outside, will continue to be slowly going up in near future. The rising prices of raw material is likely to affect the rising tendency in the values of Jute shares. But we do not see any cause for the anxiety on that score as the finished commodity market is likely to remain firm in view of the present good demand for same. Also the Mills in most cases have already stocked the raw material at lower prices against their long forward sales of the manufactured commodities at prices yielding a good margin of profit. The healthy feature this week, was the support received by the market from the ball operators. The outlook seems optimistic.

The speculative counters of Howrah, Clive and National which closed at 62|14, 51 and 35|12 before holidays have fluctuated widely and closed steady at 63|9, 51 and 35|2 touching 64|6, 51|14 and 36|6 respectively.

Among higher denominations Kamarhatty were the outstanding and the most popular feature which had gone down to 850 are maintained at 888. Bird group shares were also more popular and have very easily regained the lost points. Dalhousie which were barely maintained at 555 came in for a good demand and having been done upto 598 closed steady at 585. Union were difficult to obtain in the region of 845. Lawrence which were difficult to place even at 775 had buyers round 800. Northbrook had no sellers under 74. In Yule group there was practically no activity. For William were another firm feature which mark a rise of 25 points quoting at 475. The remarkable rise of about 80 points is to be recorded in Gourepore which were wanted at 1015. Hukumchand were steady at 2|10.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur were a firm feature and on buying pressure, rate has advanced to 31|4. Dunbar were also steady at 223.

Coals:—Very little interest was exhibited in this section. Apart from some enquiry for the better class scrips viz. Standard, Bengal Nagpur, Katras Jherriah and Khas Jherriah, there were more sellers than buyers. Burrakur were quoted at 14|12, Bengal were done at 415, Equitable at 19|8, East India have gone down about 5 points being done at 23|4. Bengal Nagpur were done at 75.

Tea Shares:—Were a quiet and dull market. Bishnauth and Teenalli were done at 42|4 and 22|8. Dhunsheri had buyers upto 3|10 and Huldibari came to business at 44.

Government Securities:—The same dullness prevails. 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper and 5 per cent. 1945|55 Loan were steady by a few annas but business was mainly confined to small lots.

Miscellaneous:—The market for Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron remained quite inactive for the most part of the week though the former were steady in the region of 18|14. On Thursday all of a sudden strong buying pressure forced the prices up for and Indian Iron and Steel which were done upto 19|14 and Bengal Iron were done upto 17|8 which again closed easy at 19|4 and 16|14 respectively. The undertone is quite firm. Burn came down from 425 to 408 but were again steady round 412. There was some enquiry for Sugar shares and New Savan were wanted at 7|12. A deal in Assam Saws is recorded at 1|8. Indian Standard Wagon were done at 42|8.

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Following easier London quotation, the local market ruled quiet yesterday. To-day Shanghai Exchange being weak prices in the local market suffered a further fall on professional selling. Double options are quoted as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Mah.	0 14 0
Fagan	1 5 0

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.,—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

SILVER.

Ready	59 10 0
London—Ready	26 9 0
London—Forward	26 6 0

LONDON—SHANGHAI.

Opening	2-7-12
Closing	2-7-12
New York Cent	58

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Posh	59-10	59-10	59-9	59-10
Mah.	59-11	59-11	59-10	59-11

GOLD.

	Rs. as. p.
Bar Ready	21 6 0
Posh Delivery	21 5 0
Mah. Delivery	21 5 3
Fagan Delivery	21 6 0
National Bank	21 10 0
Chartered Bank	21 8 6
Central Bank	21 9 0
Sovereigns	13 6 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32
D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|32 Jan.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling T T 1|6 February.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 11|32 Jan.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 15th Feb.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 273 1|2.
Bank's buying T T 271-1|2.
Bank's buying D D 270-1|2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 266-1|2.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 947
Bank's buying 3 Mos 960.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1|4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124 3|4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139 3|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 177.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1|4.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90 1|2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 1|4 7th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 3|4 9th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 7th inst.
London Paris 124.00 7th inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 7th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.29 7th inst.
London|Italy 92.20 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3 months 4 5-6 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 to three months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 9.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales. 7-1-28

	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,982	1,22,943
Central India	1,731	82,877
Barsi & Nagar	2,333	1,05,141
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,367	38,491
Berar	4,469	2,78,427
Central Provinces	2,885	1,08,107
Total Oomra	16,767	7,35,986
Dholera	378	36,940
N.-W. Provinces		58,211
Rajputana	50	13,640
Sind-Punjab	913	63,643
Broach		2,597
Coompta & Dharwar		3,126
Westerns-Northerns		3,188
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,025
Persian		2,962
American		19,653
Egyptian & African		8,642
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64
Total	18,108	9,55,677

Total	18,108	9,55,677

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Jan.
In full-pressed Bales. 7-1.28

	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,140	1,57,811
Japan & China	3,400	2,01,567
Coast Ports		8,911
Up-country by Rail		31,749
Afloat in harbour or Europe		
China and Japan		69,068
Total	5,540	4,69,106

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar, Jan. 7.

Desi Cottonseeds.—

Poh.	3 13 3
Phagan	3 14 3
Baishak	4 0 3
Bhadon	4 4 3
Gram Jesh	3 8 3
Wheat Har	4 6 3
Rapeseed Baishak	7 4 3
Gwara Phagan	2 13 3

READY.

D. Cottonseed	3 13 3
Wheat	4 4 0 to 4 10 0
Gram	4 0 0 to 4 3 3
Cotton	32 0 0
Gwara	2 11 3
Kappas	12 8 0 to 14 0 0

BOMBAY STATISTICS

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Jan. 7.

Receipts from 1st September to 5th January	9,14,883
Same time last season	6,61,447

Exports from 1st September to 5th January

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	13,131	592
Continent	1,44,530	80,253
China	3,700	40,078
Japan	1,97,867	1,62,574
Coast Ports	8,911	4,704
U S A	150	1
Total	3,68,289	2,88,202

Total exports by Rail 1st September 1927 to 6th January 1928	31,749
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 5th January 1928	2,37,935
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters and Mills in Bombay on 5th January 1928	5,65,017

The Safe Deposit Vault
OF
THE CENTRAL BANK
IS
THE MOST PERFECT NATIONAL AGENCY AT YOUR SERVICE.

Every step forward in progress and civilisation is a step further in the elimination of risks and chances and the mastery over them.

Safety first—
VISIT THE VAULT TO-DAY
R. P. MASANI,
Manager.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Public meeting of Municipal workers in the maidan near Trust Chawls, Foras Road, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 4-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Dr. Luder's lecture at Cama Institute, 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m., on "Iranian Civilization in Central Asia."

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Annual social gathering of V. J. T. Institute Students' Union, 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. D. Bell presiding.

DAMODAR THAKARSEY DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of December 1927 was 1,394 out of whom 1,179 were males and 215 were females including children.

ARYAN CIVILISATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver the fifth lecture of his course of lectures on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 9th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

It will be remembered that owing to exceedingly bad weather the Cross Channel services the week before last were seriously interrupted. The "Ranchi" left Marseilles late in consequence.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Rama Krishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th January to 6 a.m. of 9th January 1928:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attck nil, death nil, Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 84. Total Mortality this day last year was 60.

AMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.

The election to the Managing Committee of the above institution took place on Monday. For 12 seats not less than 27 candidates contested. The counting of votes resulted in the following candidates being elected:—

(1) Dr. N. D. Savarkar; (2) Mr. V. J. Rath; (3) Mr. M. G. Gore; (4) Mr. R. N. Bandarkar; (5) Mr. M. K. Patil; (6) M. G. B. Dabir; (7) Dr. M. B. Udgaokar; (8) Mr. H. N. Moghe; (9) Mr. S. R. Gokhale; (10) Mr. V. D. Joshi; (11) Mr. J. R. Deo; and (12) Mr. W. J. Agharkar.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Sevice, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 9.
Previous closing rate.	19·13
To-day's opening rate	18.97
Difference	—.16
To-day's closing rate	19·00
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 9.
Previous closing rate	10.24
To-day's opening rate	10.15
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	10.03
Difference	—.21
Broach Epectation	373-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Jan.

Silver Ready
Lower
Silver Forard
Lower
Tone of Mrket: Quiet.

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY"

BOMBAY CORPORATION MOURNS HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S DEATH

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION PASSED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed a resolution of condolence at the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan the apostle of inter-communal unity and adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. At the outset Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the president, congratulated Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on his being knighted and Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta ex-president of the Municipal Corporation on his elevation to the K.C.I.E. and wished them long and prosperous life to enjoy the honour.

The president then referred to the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan and said he was well-known all over India as one of the greatest Indian patriots, benefactor of humanity, champion of public cause, and an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity. He prayed that God may give strength to his family to sustain the loss which was the loss to the whole country and also prayed that his soul may rest in peace.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim then moved:

"That the Corporation place on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the country owing to the sad and untimely death, on the 29th December 1927, of Hakim Ajmalkhan who was a great apostle of inter-communal unity and in whose death the country has lost a devoted servant and the people a great and respected national leader.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourned without proceeding to the transaction of business.

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Fazal in moving his proposition said Hakim Ajmal Khan's name was a household word not among Mohmedans but also among the Hindus all over India. Many Mohmedans far away from Bombay used to be under his treatment as he was considered as one of the best Hakims in India. His skill as a Hakim conclusively proved that Unani medicine was also one which could be safely trusted. He established a college in Delhi which imparted tuition to 500 steudents and awarded diplomas to the successful candidates. India diplored his loss the more as he was the apostle of Hindu, Muslim unity.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the resolution and said the corporation mourned the loss of two great Indian patriots during the last six months. Only a few months ago they mourned the loss of Swami Shradahanand who was a symbol of self-sacrifice, and that day they were mourning the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan for whom it could be well said that he was greater than his career. His gentleness, earnestness and devotion to the country would ever remain as a landmark in India.

Mr. Sir Dinshaw Petit from his personal experience as to what he saw of Hakim Ajmal Khan in Delhi and also in Paris said he was practically worshipped by the Mohmedans and wielded an extraordinary influence upon that community. At Paris he spent most of his time in going to the French library and taking down recipes from Arabic and Persian medical books. It was a matter of regret that they were mourning the loss of a man whom they so much wanted in their midst.

A FITTING MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said the last message of Hakim Ajmal Khan was from the Congress House in Bombay a few days ago when at a mass meeting he urged.

Hindus and Mohamedans to sink their differences. The best way to raise his memorial was to sink their prejudices and differences and be united as one nation.

Mr C. W. A. Arbuthnot also paying his tribute said Hakim Ajmal Khan was a great Indian patriot and it was a sad thing that he was taken away from them at a time when his guidance was necessary for the progress of India.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Dr. N. D. Savarkar further supported the motion which was carried unanimously all the councillors standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) to-day.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS IN ANDHRA

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Deep sense of sorrow at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan was shown by the citizens of Rajamundry and Cocanada at meetings held in their places. Resolutions were passed mourning the death of Ajmal Khan and conveying their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.—Free Press.

REAL APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MR. S. SINHA'S TRIBUTE TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

PATNA, Jan. 9.

A public meeting of the citizens of was held here in the Anjuman Hall to mourn the death of Ajmal Khan. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha presided. He paid glowing tributes to the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased and said that in the death of the Hakimji India had lost a real apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity. He also referred to the great service that Hakimjee had rendered to the cause of indegenous system of treatment by establishing the Tibbia College at Delhi.

Mr. Shaffee Daudi moved the condolence resolution and appealed for help for Jamia Millia Islamia which he said would be a fitting memorial to Hakimjee. The resolution seconded by Mr. Zanoon, was carried, all standing.

Mr. Sinha concluding said that if any fund were started for Jamia Millia, he would be very glad to contribute his share to it.—Free Press.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

A public meeting was held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhai Patel to mourn the sad demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan and speeches were made eulogising his services in the cause of Hindu Muslim unity. A condolence resolution was passed.—Free Press.

CAWNPORE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HAKIMJEE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 7.

At a public meeting held here this evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing deep sorrow at the demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan and acknowledging the patriotism of the youths convicted in the Kakori conspiracy case. —Free Press.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

VARIETY KEYNOTE

The President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Art Society were "At Home" yesteday at the Town Hall. The elite of the town, all sections were present on the occasion. The Hall was crowded and their Excellencies were received by a distinguished assembly. The thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society is marked by a great variety, both in subject and technique of picture. The average seems to have improved appreciably. The oils are not quite representative this year. Nor is the sculptural or architectural section adequately represented. That at any rate, is the first impression one could get from stray glimpse of the exhibits in the hall overcrowded and brilliantley illuminated by gorgeous costumes and colour.

The medals have been awarded to Mrs. E. G. Macmillan, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Gharpure, Mr. A. P. D'Cruz, Mr. Goreguonker, Mr. Siodia. Mr. E. G. Macmillan wins the Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition. A detailed review of the exhibition will be soon published.

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

SJT. T. L. VASWANI INVITED TO CONJEEVARAM

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Sjt. T. L. Vaswani has been invited to Conjeevaram to open there a branch of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha, Order of Young India. He will visit that place next week-end and will be accompanied by Swami Anand, Secretary of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha. There are already seasonal ashrams in Rajpur, Delhi and Amritsar to work out the programme of the Sangha. The Sangha aims at starting ten thousand such Shakti Ashrams.

As soon as possible, a weekly journal "Bharata Shakti," will be started under Sjt. Vaswani's editorship to help in working out the programme of the Sangha and spread its message. The Sangha seeks to promote closer co-operation and sense of solidarity among young men, to extend and consolidate connections with Youth Associations and institutions throughout the country, to inspire the nation's youth with faith in their power to rebuild India into a nation of the strong, a nation of the free, to interpret India's message to humanity and to help in creating for the Indian youth an atmosphere of Shakti through physical culture and social service and self-realisation.

Prof. Rammurthi is preparing for the Sangha a text book in Physical Culture and Sjt Vaswani is to compile a Youth Anthology. Enthusiasm among young men is growing and cheap literature for them is being circulated, the latest being Sjt. Vaswani's "Youth Renaissance."—Free Press.

The "Palo Alto", constructed on the Pacific coast in 1919 during a recent inspection showed no evidence of disintegration.

SOUTH INDIAN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

Photo by F. P. A.

A group taken on the occasion of the prize distribution of the South Indian Badminton Tournament finals at Matunga.

President and leading members of the First Fort Co-operative Conference which held its session on Saturday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

MISSING RAJAH IN BOMBAY

ENJOYING QUITE GOOD HEALTH.

MYSTERY REMAINS UNEXPLAINED.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Raja Jaiprithivi Bahadur Singh, son-in-law of the Maharaja of Nepal, who was reported missing from Calcutta a few days ago, is now in Bombay and in good health He saw the Police Commissioner this afternoon.—A. P.

SIR JOHN LEAVES FOR INDIA ON JANUARY 19

TO STUDY WORKING OF LEGISLATURES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" says:

Sir John Simon leaves for India on January 19. This preliminary visit of the Commission will be for the purpose of getting acquainted with the working of the legislatures and have discussions with provincial ministers.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 10TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, your early career will be (or was if you are past that stage) fit for a satirical caricature. A youth full of buoyancy and natural Kruschen feeling (without the aid of the manufactured salts), dash, vim, vigour and occasional rigour and dare-devilry you are bound to leave indelible impressions on the pages of your family history. Some of your dare-devilry in the women's sphere will be the talk of the town. But a vast change, a complete metamorphosis in your eventful career awaits you. A lion before marriage, roaring and roming free in the jungle, you will, after being ensnared by a tempestuous butterfly, be soon turned into a fawning dog or even an African cockatoo cooped in a golden cage dancing and singing when you are fed by the dainty hands. Your friends will refuse to believe that you at 27 are the same that you were for about a decade after 17. You will write numerous articles in the papers about "Joys of married life." "How to be happy though married." "Woman, the angel of this world," "What constitutes perfect love and home," etc. Your friends reading these wholesome advices will refuse to believe that you write them from the bottom of your heart. They will think the articles are paid for by you from the jingling silver from the bottom of your safe, emanating from the trains of some sage behind the purdah. A few will also quote the proverb "Satan reproving sin"! They do not know the mysteries of Nature She by one stroke (as the bureaucratic mandarins of the Powers do with one stroke of pen) turns a mountain into sea, a sea into mountain or valley, a girl into a boy (and vice versa) as we now and then read in papers, and an idiot into a Solomon. Unscrutable are thy ways, O. Lord of the Universe!

HIGH COURT

DAMAGES FOR HOUSE COLLAPSE

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Sir Louis Crump heard an Civil appeal arising out of a house collapse.

In this case the plaintiff Fazulbhay Dawoodbhoy and the defendant Miyli Mahomed Suleman both owned houses adjoining each other at Abdul Rehman Street. The defendant having received a "dangerstructure" notice from the Bombay Municipality, began to demolish his house after informing the plaintiff. While the demolition work was in progress, the defendant warned the municipality that, the plaintiff's property was in danger.

Accordingly the plaintiff also received a notice of "danger-structure", and was ordered to demolish his house. Subsequently some portions of the plaintiff's house collapsed and he had to rebuild his house.

Under these circumstances, the plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages, claiming that he had a right of lateral support from the dependant's house and alleging that the defendant was guilty of negligence in demolishing his house.

The defendant denied negligence and contended that the plaintiff's house having been erected earlier, he was not entitled to lateral support from the adjoining house. Moreover, the plaintiff's house was mainly a framework of pillars and beams, and was independent of lateral support.

The suit was originally heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar who decided it in the defendant's favour.

The plaintiff then filed the present appeal which was dismissed by their Lordships.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

CASHIER RUNS AWAY WITH ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Khimji Raimal, who was employed in the firm of Arjun Khimji and Co. for the past two years, was arrested by the City Police on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 63,636-7-9 and falsification of accounts.

The accused, it is alleged, used to keys of the office safe in his charge. On January 4, Meghji Khaishi, a partner of the firm, asked the cashier about certain entries in the account book. The accused instead of giving the necessary explanation disappeared from the office and took away with him an amount of Rs. 6,050 from the daily balance.

The matter was reported to the police who traced the accused and arrested him on Sunday. The account books showed that an amount of Rs. 63,636-7-9 were misappropriated.

The accused was placed before the Presideney Magistrate, Third Court, who remanded him in police custody till January 23.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN PATHAN SOWKARS AND MILL WORKERS.

The bullying and blustering of two Pathan money-lenders resulted in the death of a Pathan and injury to two mill-operatives on Sunday morning at Mahim. It appeared Abdul Rehman and Afzal Khan, two Pathans, had advanced money to a mill-operative named Ramchandra Babaji, residing at Lady Jamshedji Road at Mahim. They went to demand their dues on Sunday morning when Ramchandra told them to come after a few days. This annoyed Abdul Rehman who pulled out Ramchandra from his hut and gave him two slaps. The cries of Ramchandra brought Gopal Govind and Vithal Koshy to his rescue, but they too were assaulted by Abdul Rehman who was flourishing a knife indiscriminately. A hue and cry was raised and a number of townsmen collected on the spot whom both the Pathans kept at bay with their sticks and knives. Seeing a large number collected subsequently the Pathans took to their heels in which Abdul Rehman fell down three times and sustained fracture of the skull. The police being appraised of the incident removed the injured persons to the hospital where Abdul Rehman died soon after his admission, death being due to the fracture of the skull.

FIRE AT SEWRI

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon at Sewri in the cotton Jathas. Three to four thousand bales are said to have been damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of the 5th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 11th instant in the morning.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant and is due to arrive here on the 12th instant in the morning.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDHRA GOVIND & SON, Book-sellers.

Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay 1

TO SECURE

Health & Strength

USE

ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in

Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is

Unrivalled in Ayurved

IN

General-Nervous Sexual - Debility

Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—

SUVARNA GHATIT

Makardhwaj

(Purna Chandrodaya)

RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)

RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Branch :
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY, 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1928.

A FITTING MEMORIAL.

The touching message that Mahatma Gandhi sent to the Jamia Millia or the National Muslim University, is instinct with the parental fondness he naturally feels for the institution. The University, like the Gujarat and Maharashtra Vidyapiths, was a child of the great Non-Co-operation movement inaugurated by the Mahatma. It has had to pass through hard times recently and the lamentable death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, whose pet child it was, is the hardest blow it has suffered. It is natural, therefore, that Mahatma Gandhi has promptly stepped in and promised to be the foster-father of the University. "The Jamia cannot perish", he says in his message to the University, "so long as the professors and the boys are true to it; for my part, you have my promise that, God willing, I shall use all the powers that He may give me, for putting the institution on a sound financial basis." We have not the least doubt that Mahatma Gandhi will do all that is possible for the beloved institution of his beloved friend, especially because he wants to make the Jamia "a living temple of the Hindu-Muslim Unity" and a fitting memorial to one of the greatest promoters of such unity.

Founded seven years ago with the object of imparting religious and secular education to Muslims in their mother-tongue, the University is now running a college, several primary and secondary schools, a school of handicrafts, the Urdu Academy for research work and its publication, a publishing house seeking to spread modern knowledge among the people, several free night schools for labourers, a University press and two journals through which the ideals of the University are promulgated. The University has been fortunate enough in securing the services of a band of devoted scholars educated in the best universities of Europe, who have dedicated their lives to the service of the Jamia. The University has already done much to popularise Islamic culture in India and elicited the warm sympathy of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan when only a few weeks ago Hakim Ajmal Khan presented to His Majesty in this very city an address on its behalf. The address stated the ideals of the University in the following terms: "The great need of the Mussalmans in the present age is to acquire knowledge, both secular and religious. So far the system of education prevalent in the country has prepared our young men for nothing but Government service and consequently the scope of their economic activities has become very limited. The Jamia, therefore, has placed before it the ideal of plain living and high thinking and inducing our young men to adopt other vocations. Realising further that acquisition of knowledge through the medium of a foreign language involves a great loss of mental energy, the Jamia has adopted Urdu as its medium of instruction." Referring appreciatively to the ideals and work of the Jamia, His Majesty remarked in his reply that "the education of Muslim youths should be of the type which would make them patriots first and true servants of their religion."

It is a pity that, while Jamia has done excellent work all these years, it has not yet been placed on a firm financial footing. Dr. Ansari said in his appeal to Indians to keep alive the memory of Hakimji: "The Jamia is Hakimji's dearest child. With weak and shaken health Hakimji devoted his last days to provide funds for it. His last desire was to see the Jamia on a firm financial basis. It was not to be. Let us who are left behind fulfil the deceased leader's last cherished desire. I appeal to the nation to show its regard for his sacred memory by contributing liberally to the funds of the Jamia." The appeal has since been endorsed by many other leaders, Hindu and Muslim, and we are sure that Mahatma Gandhi will soon take the initiative in bringing succour to his foster-child. We trust the country will enable him to make the Jamia the most fitting memorial to Hakim Ajmal Khan and a "living temple of Hindu-Muslim Unity."

WANTED IMMEDIATE NEGOTIATIONS

When Government betrayed the cotton industry in India by withholding from it the protection it sorely needed we feared that trouble might arise at any time in the Bombay mills that are most affected by the trade depression. The trouble has now begun a little sooner than one might have expected. A few mills decided to experiment with more efficient methods of work in accordance with one of the suggestions made by the Tariff Board, but without changing the general conditions of work so as to prevent the new methods of work from being unduly exacting. These mills offered higher wages to the workmen adopting the new methods but it seems the workmen are not satisfied with the adequacy of the increment. Besides, under the new system about 2,000 men are sure to be discharged as being superfluous and their comrades [illegible] the suddenness with which the superfluous men are being discharged. The result is that the strike which was expected to be strictly localised has spread to nine mills and about 25,000 men in all are reported to have struck work by now. And though many workmen and Labour leaders seem to disapprove of a sudden general strike at the present stage, it is feared that the strike may spread further. The most regrettable feature of the situation is that Textile Labour Union and the Labour leaders were not taken into confidence either by the strikers or the mill-authorities concerned. In an elaborate statement issued by Mr. N. M. Joshi he states the Labour position in dispassionate terms. He regrets that the Mill-owner's Association has permitted only a few mills to try the new methods. This, he points out, is calculated to divide the workmen and prevent concerted action on their part. Now, since the new methods adopted by even a few mills throw out no less than 2,000 men, it is perhaps a mercy that the new experiment is begun on a small scale. But what Mr. Joshi really wants is, among other things, longer notice of the commencement of the new system. That claim, we think, is quite reasonable. Mr. Joshi also states that though the new methods have been recommended by the Tariff Board and he himself is not against them, the other collateral changes, also recommended by the Board, should have been made by the mills in question. These changes are the improvement of the raw material, reduction of hours of work, improved labour appliances, and a better arrangement of machinery, etc. Mr. Joshi rightly contends that the creation of such suitable conditions is "a condition essential to the introduction of a new system". To call upon men to undertake more intensive work even for better wages without providing the facilities named above is not, we suggest, likely to yield real or permanent efficiency, apart from the question of the fairness of the proposal. However, as neither the Labour leaders nor the workers themselves are opposed to the introduction of new methods as such and as it is a question of notice and facilities to accompany these methods, we think there is yet a good chance for a fair settlement by negotiations between the mill authorities and the Textile Union. We trust every avenue to such a settlement will be explored and a crisis averted.

THE POSTMAN'S PLIGHT.

The All-India Postmen's Conference which has just finished its fifth annual session in Bombay deserves to be congratulated on its having secured the services of such eminent public workers as Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar as the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee respectively. The annual report of the Conference shows that postmen are fairly well-organised all over the country, but, as Mr. Jinnah rightly observed, their organisation needs to be much stronger before their legitimate grievances are fully redressed. It appears that though the All-India Conference is only five years old, the Provincial Unions are much older and that almost every Postal Circle has its Provincial Union. All these Unions have been holding annual conferences presided over by well-known public workers and many Unions carry on continuous propaganda through their special monthly organs. But, as the President pointed out, while there are no less than 30,000 postmen in India only 7,000 have joined the Union. No well-wisher of the postmen can give them sounder advice than that given by Mr. Jinnah that the first condition of their success is the enlistment of all or most of the postmen in the Union. It is all right for their higher officers to talk of their sympathy towards their subordinates,—postmen have never lacked for sympathy—but that sympathy rarely takes any tangible shape in these days unless the superior authorities are brought to a lively sense of their obligations towards the men at the bottom. This requires a strong and wide organisation on the part of the subordinates, without which they will have only a few crumbs thrown at individuals or carefully selected groups, which concessions are calculated more to divide the organisation than to strengthen it. Indian postmen have as good a case as any workmen in the world. The eloquent tribute that Mr. Jayakar paid to their devotion and hard work in spite of many severe handicaps has not the least exaggeration in it. He stated a plain truth when he observed that the highest officials and even a poet like Rudyard Kipling had sung eulogies about the efficiency, honesty and loyalty of Indian postmen. As a matter of fact the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who was present at the Conference, endorsed all these eulogies. Not only was he himself most sympathetic but, he added, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, the Member in charge of the Department, was a "sympathiser and champion" of the postmen. Well, the demands of the postmen formulated at the Conference err, if they do, on the side of modesty. Let us see what chance these demands stand before such all-round sympathy. But, as the President said, while awaiting the final decisions of the authorities the postmen will do well to unite and organise.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

A LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE.

(BY "S. R. D.")

The public grievance here may be divided into two groups, viz., (1) the heavy costs and (2) the great delay and loss of time. We shall deal with each separately.

THE HEAVY COST.

The cry against the heavy cost of litigation has been persistent during the last twenty years and both the Indian and European Commercial communities had repeatedly expressed themselves in this connection in rather strong terms. To take a case in point, good ten years ago the Bombay Government through its Under-Secretary of Judicial Department, addressed the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the question which at that time was raised in our Legislative Council by no less a person than the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel (now the President of our Legislative Assembly) who was at the time a practising Barrister of the Bombay High Court by getting a resolution passed recommending the creation of a City Civil Court. In reply the Committee of the Chamber which represents the cream of our business fraternity expressed itself as follows:—"The Committee of this Chamber have long since been feeling that the very heavy cost of litigation of the High Court was 'a great evil which it was the duty of the Government to remedy' as soon as possible. 'The commercial community which so often has to resort to litigation felt the burden of this cost much more heavily than any other community.' Their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (now Sir Manmohandas Ramji), had elicited much useful information on this matter by interpellation in the Councils and they welcomed the resolution of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to reduce the high costs of litigation, based on those and other facts." The European Merchants' Chamber as early as 17th May 1896 memorialised the Government in the same direction but on other footing by pointing out the disadvantages of dual agencies system as worked in our High Court in Bombay where it ignores the rules of practice in the High Courts of England whose model it has copied, thereby creating monopolies which ultimately react in form of high cost of litigation on the unfortunate litigants of this city.

THE DELAY.

This is also a factor of great importance. Once a suit is filed the procedure keeps moving merrily for a number of years before it reaches the stage of a hearing. Meanwhile the costs have mounted up. Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 as a bill for one side is not uncommon over here. Perhaps long before the suit ascends to the dignity of a hearing a number of important witnesses are either dead or have left the jurisdiction of the Court. Suitors also are mortals and if they are not dead by the time their suit reaches a hearing they may be insolvents. Only the other day, there was an application for expedition from one of the suitors in our High Court, who had won his case on the Original Side but was awaiting the hearing of the appeal filed by his opponent. All that he had in the form of worldly possessions was locked up in this litigation. He had pressing creditors who were threatening to force him into insolvency. He prayed, and unfortunately prayed in vain, for an immediate hearing of the Appeal. The Court took the view that other appeals of equal importance were filed earlier and must take precedence The Court was right, the fault lay with the procedure and the burden of overwork under which is largely due to a large number of smaller stake suits on its daily board.

Even the Civil Justice Committee 1924-25 in its report lays down in connection with our High Court that "the delay in disposing off what are called Long Causes, that is, substantial litigation as distinct from mere debt collecting business, is the disturbing feature of the present position in the Court. Long Causes take two to three years to come on for hearing". It further states "for a good many years there has been some agitation in favour of the establishment of a Court which could release the High Court of some of the smaller valued suits. The proposal for a City Civil Court has been canvassed and has been much considered both by the Government and the High Court". Unfortunately this proposal was shelved mainly on the ground of additional expenditure as at the time the Government was in rather a depressed mood owing to its much-expanded expenditure during the trying years of the Great War. We shall soon see how this apprehension was mis-conceived. The City Court would have more than paid its own way if the Court Fees had been fixed on a carefully thought out gradation. The public would have had its legitimate desire for a speedy and cheap medium of obtaining justice more than gratified without the least danger of the efficiency of the tribunal being impaired.

WHERE DOES THE SHOE PINCH MOST?

We have already said that the greatest hardship is felt in cases with small stakes. The paraphernalia of a big solicitor's firm working up a case slowly and gradually, putting same through various stages of procedure with its multiplication and obstructions, constantly taking the advice and guidance of counsel, in season and out, briefing counsel at heavy cost during the course of this cumbersome procedure of preparation of this case, to fight a motion or to argue a summons or two, may perhaps be defended on the ground of efficiency of results, but the total cost of all of the processes re-

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous article appeared on 7th instant.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

CLASH OF INTERESTS

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

Other causes of friction such as between capital and labour, or between landlords and tenants, though far less potent in India than in the so-called advanced countries of the West, the bureaucrats have not failed to utilise to their own advantage. The problem of the Depressed classes, again, with respect to which Mahatma Gandhi's incorrect scholarship and unwise "obiter dicta" have retarded rather than accelerated healthy solution, has added another shaft to the bureaucratic quiver. Lastly, the relations between British India and the Indian States are trotted out as militating against the ideal of India's political unity. In a word, wherever in India there has been any clash of interests whether political or economic or social or religious—and in what country on earth is there no such clash at all?—the benevolent bureaucrat has stepped in, magnified the points of difference, made political capital out of them, and posed himself as the divinely ordained agent necessary for stable Government and for the maintenance of law and order in the land.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

Has the Nationalist in his conception of a United India ignored the complexity and divergency of the component interests involved? The answer is emphatically in the negative. Every student of Indian History, ancient, mediaeval, or modern, is quite familiar with the diversities that have been enumerated. The Philosophy of Indian history is, however, is strict consonance with the philosophy of all higher life: Unity in the midst of Diversity is the very law of the one as of the other. The life of rocks and plants is very much less complex and more simple than that of animals or man, but certainly not higher. If we remember this, if we can realise further that through the ages one increasing purpose runs, we shall not be misled into the belief that the social and political conditions obtaining in modern Europe or America are the most perfect for all times to come, and that India cannot attain Swaraj unless she completely levels herself up or down to a par with Europe and America. To the nationalist vision Ancient India appears in spite of her many diversities as the home of the higher Cultural Unity, as the messenger to all younger nations of the religion of the One in the Many. Likewise the nationalist believes that in the future also India will be the Golden Chain that will link all the many Nations of the world into one mighty Brotherhood of Man. Millenniums ago India went out to every part of the then known world as the torch-bearer of universal life and religion. Reversing the process during the past 900 years younger nations have come into India allured by her earthly gold. But a more precious Gold, deep-stored within her heart, she has for all of them; and she is destined to achieve a political Swaraj which will enable her to share her Cultural and Spiritual Swaraj with all peoples of the earth. Towards the fulfilment of this deep Divine purpose, India, the [illegible] dest and most un-dying, and England, youngest and most venturous of the countries, have been brought [illegible] This is the faith of the Spirit[illegible]ist; this the creed of Univers[illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Strenuous Times.

With the fatalistic optimism of a gladiator enterinig the arena Mr. Baldwin announces his intention to open the campaign for the general election in significant words: "If I live, I pledge myself to fight the next election and I believe I shall win." The prospects of a sure and certain victory for the Conservatives are by no means rosy. Strenuous times are in store for the British Tories and their party organisations and helpers. Countesses will be busy now shaking hands with char-women in the cause of charity and votes. The dames of the Primrose League will rush about distributing superabundant sympathy for the "lower orders," while means will be found by the Party "bosses" to appease the young malcontents in the Tory camp who complain that Mr. Baldwin is far too "aloof," that the Government have not taken up questions of social reform on really progressive lines and that Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet urgently requires a re-shuffle if the Government is to escape the charge of simply marking time until 1928. The re-shuffle had been promised them, but it did not take place. The discontent against Mr. Baldwin in his own ranks is very great and it is rumoured that Lord Birkenhead and his great ally Mr. Winston Churchill are not sorry that it is so.

Useful Activity.

In their hopelessness of feeling that no efforts of theirs at election times can convince the average voter in Britain that the Tories have done anything solid in the direction of social amelioration or in securing higher status for England in international politics, the Baldwin Cabinet will take up the cry of strengthening Imperial relations. They will ask the British voter: shall we betray India? They will ask him to look to the consolidation of Imperial interests by drawing closer the relations of the colonies with the Mother-country. As regards India it is as well that there should be organisations now in London like the Indian Information Bureau whose activity should prove of great benefit to the Left Wingers of the Labour Party in dispelling certain delusions about Britain's glorious work of "uplift" in India. The December bulletin of the Bureau is a mine of careful selected information. The Bureau deserves handsome financial support from this country.

Trotsky The Impenitent.

The Free Press message from Riga giving the impressions of a foreign observer of the session of the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party held at Moscow last month, mentions how the former Commissars, Kamenev and Zinovieff, made a long apology for their political sins before the Congress. Trotsky, however, remained impenitent. He made no appeal to the Congress for clemency. Continental papers contain the news that this most influential lieutenant of Lenin in the days of old was summarily ordered by the Stalin administration "to improve his health in a warm climate. In other words, Stalin and his colleague asked Trotsky to go to the regions where Satan is supposed to hold his sway. That is how Stalin's friends look upon the advice given to Trotsky to better his health. The other dissenters from the present Communist programme are ordered to pass a six-months' probationary period away from Leningrad and Moscow. They generally prefer the Crimean health resorts for such periods of compulsory penitence. Meanwhile, according to German publicists who were present at the Moscow Congress, the Soviet under Stalin's guidance is most anxious to placate big capitalist interests abroad in order to obtain large credits for economic and agricultural improvements in Russia.

Plea For The Aborigines.

Mr. Asoke Chatterjee's suggestion in his paper "A plea for the protection of the aborigines in India" which he read before the section for Anthroology in the Indian Science Congress deserves urgent and favourable consideration at the hands of the authorities. With the advance of civilization the tendency all the world over is for the aboriginal races to be swamped out of existence. They are far too low in the scale of human development to assimilate the new ideas or to survive if the experiment is forced upon them. The bushmen in Australia have been found to be incapable of undergoing the experiment, and in Canada, America as well as in Australia the State has humanely decided to afford its aboriginal population immunity from attack so [illegible] life and traditions may be preserved. In India no such special efforts [illegible] made by the Government. One [illegible]ch neglect is to be seen in the [illegible] where the origina inhabitants [illegible]nds are fast dying out. The [illegible] Bihar, the Toes in South [illegible]everal other abiginal tribes [illegible]ntry will suffer the fate of the [illegible] if the State does not take [illegible]reserve them.

SIMON COMMISSION AND ASSEMBLY

"CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS"

"STATESMAN" CORRESPONDENT'S HOPES

HOW RECONNAISSANCE WORK WILL PROCEED

The Delhi correspondent of the "Statesman" writes under January 6.—

It is apparent from preliminaries so far settled that, whatever the final nature of Sir John Simon's announcement regarding the main scheme of procedure which the Commission will follow in the conduct of its enquiry, it means to work earnestly in a spirit of close and friendly relationship with members of India's parliament.

Its office will be located while in New Delhi in the Chamber of Princes in the New Council House. Thus they will be able whenever they feel they should, to hear debates in the House and judge the working of the Legislature from day to day.

For their residence, too, the Commissioners have chosen the Western Hostel, which is the home of those members of the Assembly, both official and non-official, who live in Western style.

Leaders like Pandit Motilal, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar have their residence here.

These two preliminaries show clearly that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have no exaggerated ideas about their position and do not mean to keep aloof from their colleagues of the Indian Legislatures.

ENLIGHTENING PUBLIC

It is to be hoped that a spirit of friendliness will be slowly generated even in hostile quarters and that by the time the Commission concludes its "reconnaissance" work a great deal will have been done in removing the obstacles caused at present by misunderstanding and unjustifiable misapprehensions.

The speech which Sir John Simon may make after the formal assembly of the Commission may be expected to do its purpose of enlightening the public regarding the real spirit with which the Commission is going to enter upon its task.

There is already some indication that reasonableness is dawning in extremist quarters for Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., who had previously given notice of an unqualified disapproval of the Commission, has now come forward with another proposal urging that if members of the Indian Committee are entitled to sit as colleagues and work with the Commission through all stages and finally, in the event of disagreement, "append" their own conclusions to those of the Commission, it would meet the wishes of those who think like him.

Here, then, is a spirit of constructive co-operation which can win a point by making clear the exact position of the Indian Committee. If this spirit is kept up there is no reason why a satisfactory middle course should not be discovered.

RIGHTS AND STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS BEFORE ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Jan. 7.

As the date for the opening of the next session of the Legislative Assembly is drawing nearer the number of questions and resolutions is gradually increasing. The next is available of some interesting questions and resolutions notice of which have been given only recently.

Yet another resolution on the Simon Commission has been given notice of by Mr. Acharya. He recommends the Governor-General-in-Council to make an authoritative statement regarding the powers and rights of the Committee of the Central Legislature proposed to be appointed to co-operate with the Parliamentary Commission on Indian Reforms, and urges that no such committee be appointed.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

(a) Unless the Committee have absolutely equal rights and status with the Commission in sifting the materials collected by the Government of India for any inquiry into the working of the present reforms, and also in taking and testing evidence relating to further constitutional reform, including draft constitutions for the establishment of responsible Government in India and

(b) Unless the Committee or any members thereof, in case their conclusions and recommendations materially differ from those of the Commission are vouchsafed the right to append the same to any report that the Commission may submit to Parliament.

GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS.

Three members, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas are anxious to make invalid the conversion or reconversion of all minors under 21 years of age and urge the making of a provision in the Guardians and wards Act to the effect that when a minor chooses to leave his natural guardianship, the guardian appointed by the Court should be one who professes the same religion in which the minor was born.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The cause of the untouchables is sought to be furthered by Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Seth Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas who are responsible for a resolution which recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council to issue directions to all the local governments to provide special facilities for the education of the untouchables and other depressed classes and also for the opening of all Public Services to them, especially the Police.

A good many questions have been given notice of by Mr. Mukhtar Singh who has brought to light some grievances of the soldiers of the Territorial Forces. In one question he asks whether Government provides coal to soldiers and officers when they attend for training during the cold weather. He furthr asks whether Hindi forms a part of the curriculum of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, if not, why?

CHANGES IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar has queried on many subjects, but the Railways form his chief target. He asks for the reasons for the abandonment of wooden sleepers and the introduction of steel sleepers, the main source of their supply and whether any demand was made on the Tata Iron Works to make the necessary supplies of steel sleepers? He further asks whether the South Indian Railway has introduced steel racks at a great cost for keeping records in preference to the time honoured wooden racks. If it is a fact he urges the revival of the old system on the reason of economy.

Mr. M. S. S. Iyengar next demands a statement showing the cases dealt with during the current financial year by the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, showing how many of them related to rates affecting trade adversely, to rates giving room for undue preference to places, persons, or goods, to the disparity of rates relating to the transport of raw and finished products to the port stations, and as to whether any case has been examined "Suo Moto" by the Committee.

He further draws attention to the heavy increase in pre-war rates for the transport of goods by railways, and asks whether Government propose to recommend the reduction of the existing rates now that stable conditions have been restored.

URBAN UNIT OF I. T. F.

Lala Lajpat Rai enquires whether Government are aware that there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in Calcutta as the result of the decision of Government not to form an urban unit of the Indian Territorial Force as recommended by the Shea Committee's Report in that city? He draws the attention of Government to the representations made to Government by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies in Calcutta wherein it is shown how a unit can be started with very little cost to Government, and enquires (1) what steps have been taken on those representations and (2) whether Government are considering the desirability of forming an urban unit in Calcutta at an early date and if so when and of what strength. If not, why.—A. P.

THE NEXT STEP

NO-CHANGERS TO MEET AT SABARMATI

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Following the comments made by Mr. Gandhi in "Young India" on the resolutions adopted by the Madras Congress, the "Hindu" learns that a Conference of Mr. Gandhi's followers is likely to be held at Sabarmati at the end of this month, to consider their attitude and course of action in regard to national work.—A. P.

FOR BOYCOTT

Yeotmal Conference Decision

PARALLEL COMMISSION SUGGESTED

"WALK-OUT" CLAUSE OPPOSED

YEOTMAL, Jan. 9.

While favouring an unconditional boycott of the Simon Commission, the Yeotmal District Conference held at Pandharkawada has recorded its disapprobation of the Madras Congress resolution with respect to clause D which enjoins on the councillors to abstain from attending the Council sessions and from transacting any business except to obstruct the passage of measures detrimental to public interests on the ground that such a walk-out involves a breach of faith with the electorates on the part of such councillors who have not been elected on the Swarajist ticket. The meeting therefore makes an appeal to the Working Committee to keep in suspense the execution of this clause.

A resolution moved by Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A., that the Working Committee of the Congress should consider the advisability of appointing a parallel commission which should move about the country, record evidence and publish their report has been adopted by an overwhelming majority there being only four dissentients.—A. P.

TO BOYCOTT OR NOT TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

DELHI SANATANISTS' MEETING ENDS IN CONFUSION

DELHI, Jan. 9.

A great sensation was created at a meeting held last night by the Delhi Sanatanists ending in confusion and uproar. The meeting was held in Queen's Park under the presidency of Dr. Kali to consider and decide what should be the Hindu attitude towards the Simon Commission in view of the fact that Muslims did not favour the boycott. Most of the speakers urged outright boycott. A few of the Sanatanists opposed with the result that there was confusion and uproar all round. The meeting was ultimately dissolved.—Free Press.

FLOOD HAVOC

2000 Houses Seriously Damaged

GROSVENOR ROAD STILL-LIKE WAR AREA

AFGHAN KING'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, Jan. 9.

It is calculated that 2,000 houses have been more or less seriously damaged by the Thames flood. The cost of repairing them and the embankments and roadways will run into hundreds of thousands sterling. Mansionhouse Relief Fund has been opened in addition to the municipal ones.

The Grand Theatre at Fulham has been emptied of water after two days' continuous pumping. Water was ten feet deep in the auditorium and two on the stage. Five hundred seats had to be replaced.

The washed-out families have begun to try to clean up their homes but it seems hopeless task. Mud and rubbish lie on the floors and everything is still sodden in muddy water. Doors have been broken and window-frames smashed.

Grosvenor Road is still like war area with the barricading of sandbags, wood and masonry. The water burst through the barricade last evening in the neighbourhood of the Tate Gallery, but the barricade was strengthened by working on it all through the night.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING'S DONATION TO LONDON'S FLOOD-STRICKEN

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The King and Queen have sent messages of sympathy with the London flood victims. The King has made a donation of £100 to the relief fund and Queen of £50.—Reuter.

OVER 600 TENEMENTS PUT OUT OF USE.

DAMAGE TO ART GALLERIES

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Fifty thousand sight-seers congregated in the flooded regions on Sunday and generously responded to the relief collectors' slogan: "If you want to gaze, give." Westminster Abbey and the other London

(Continued on next page.)

FLUTTER IN TORY CIRCLES

PT. MOTILAL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LABOUR LEADERS TAKEN ABACK

MR. MACDONALD AVOIDS SWARAJIST LEADER

CALCUTTA Jan. 9.

The London Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

The other subject in which I had a talk prior to the above, was on an editorial under Tom Johnston's initials in the Glasgow "Forward" Pundit Motilal, as I mentioned in these columns before, had made it difficult if not impossible for the haranguers of the Party to convince the rank and file in the next Conference that literal adhesion to the Blackpool resolution was not possible from want of authorative declaration of Indian Nationalist attitude. If, however, Pundit Motilal could be discredited even by personal abuse the situation could be slightly retrived. "Do you therefore think that this article of Tom Johnston was to provoke a quarrel with Pundit Motilal and therefore with the Indian Swarajist Party so that the rank and file could be misled as to the actual issue in the matter? Colonel Wedgwood did not see any reason to disagree with me on the subject.

Pundit Motilal's visit to Moscow has caused a good deal of flutter in official circles. I understand even some of the Labour Leaders were taken aback. They couldn't easily reconcile themselves to the fact that the courage in which some of them were lacking was to be found in the leader of a nation of "slaves". I personally think that this act of Pundit Motilal's has done more than many other things to startle British political circles in to a recognition of a new renaissance in the Indian Nationalist Movement.

The announcement of the Commission and Pundit Motilal's declaration has naturally ruffled some of the Labour Leaders but I don't think it has any way necessitated alterations in the social programme of the Indian Leader.

Though Ramsay MacDonald avoided attending numerous luncheons and dinners to which Pundit Motilal had been invited yet many distinguished members of the Liberal and Conservative Parties have. I understand gone out of their way to meet Pundit Motilal.

PANDIT NEHRU ENTERTAINED.

The ether day Colonel Wedgwood entertained Pundit Motilal to a private dinner party at which amongst others were present Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the Labour ex-Chancellor and Sir Leslie Scott, Solicitor-General in the Coalition Government I am informed that Pundit Motilal was one of the two guests in the whole group who were without evening dress. Sir Leslie Scott, by the way, was one of the eminent Lawyers whose advice was sought by the Princes' Deputation in regard to the rights and constitutional position of the Indian Princes with reference to the paramount power.

Yesterday's dinner in the House of Commons with Mr. Pethwick Lawrence as host and Pundit Motilal as guest, reminds me of a remark which was made in the "New Leader" a few weeks ago about the Swarajist Leader's profound sense of humour. After Pundit Motilal's toast was drunk by the hoast, the Swarajist Leader got up and in the course of his response said that during the last few days he had thought over the matter of the Indian Commission and had profoundly changed his opinion in regard to it. There was a silence amongst the Labour Leaders. Some sudden converion! Pundit Motilal continued, "I greatly sympathise with the British Tory, Liberal and Labour Parties in their appointment of the Commission. When I see that there is so much exitement over the Prayer Book and people looking to the House of Commons for their salvation, what can you expect from these people?"

ROME ACCORDS ROYAL WELCOME

KING AMANULLA IN ITALY

RECEIVES "IL DUCE" IN AUDIENCE

TRADITION ITALO-AFGHANAL FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—King Amanullah was an impressive figure in pale blue uniform which was covered with decorations. The queen who was unveiled attracted great attention. King Amanullah accompanied by King Victor reviewed the guard of honour, and after that drove, accompanied by a glittering squad of mounted Cuirassiers, to the Quirinal Palace. The vast square below was thronged with an enthusiastic crowd whose cheering was so insistent that the Afghan and Italian sovereigns were obliged to appear on the balcony and salute the people. The smiling face of King Amanullah gave evidence of his pleasure at the welcome. He re-entered the Quirinal Palace where he was entertained to a banquet by King Victor who in a cordial speech of welcome recalled that Italy was the first European nation to recognise the independence of Afghan. He paid a tribute to King Amanullah's untiring activity for hastening his country's progress. King Victor was convinced that the traditionally friendly relations between Italy and Afghanistan would become even closer in the future.

King Amanullah responding said, he regarded Italy's friendship as precious and hoped that cordial relations would ever remain bright and intact.—Reuter.

ROME RECEPTION MARRED BY TRAGEDY.

TWO AEROPLANES COLLIDE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here to-day and were received by the King and Queen of Italy, the Crown Prince, Sgr. Mussolini, Cabinet Ministers, Civil and Military authorities and the British Ambassador. Streets were beflagged and festooned and were thronged with welcoming crowds. The journey from Naples to Rome was, however, marred by a tragedy. Two aeroplanes which escorted the train were carrying out evolutions over the capital when they collided in mid-air. One of them crashed and the aviator was killed. The other, however, was able to continue the flight.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH RECEIVES MUSSOLINI IN AUDIENCE.

LONDON Jan, 9.

Rome.—King Amanullah received Sig. Mussolini in audience for half an hour.—Reuter.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER HONOURED

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Rome.—King Amanullah, accompanied by the King and Crown Prince of Italy drove to Pantheon and placed wreaths on the Tombs of Victor Emanuel II (fiftieth anniversary of whose death falls to-day) and King Humbert. King Amanullah then visited the tomb of an Unknown Soldier on which he laid wreath of roses.—Reuter.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BRITISH CABINET PASSES FINAL ORDERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Delhi Correspondent of the "Englishman" says that the British Cabinet has passed final orders on the Sandhurst Committee's report and an early announcement may be expected.

It transpires, says the Correspondent, that the principal recommendations of the Committee have met with little or no support.—Free Press.

IN KENYA'S FOOTSTEPS.

WHITE SETTLEMENT IN BELGIAN CONGO

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Nairobi.—A scheme for initiating a White settlement in Belgian Congo has been undertaken by Prince Deligne who has brought out a number of members of noble Belgian families for settling on the Prince's estate in Kivu District where it is intended to grow coffee. The Prince has been investigating settlement conditions in Kenya as the guest of Governor Sir Edward Grigg.—Reuter.

GOVT. HELP NECESSARY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Giving evidence before the Cinematograph Enquiry Committee to-day Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rau, M. L. A., urged that Government help to Indian cinema industry was necessary. He was of opinion that no member of the C. I. D. should be on the board of censors.—A. P.

A message from Delhi says: The general meeting of the All-India Hindu Shuddhi Sabha will be held in Indraprastra, Delhi on February 26, and elections will be made. All members are cordially requested to attend the meeting.

DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

10 CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR ADMISSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The following are the names of the ten candidates selected by the Commander-in-Chief for admission to the Dehra Dun Military College:—Kunhiraman Palat (Madras), Jalaluddin, Gurdatsingh, Ajitsingh, Bhayee Rawindisingh (the Punjab), Mahomed Abdul Latif Khan (Bhopal), Kumar Deshpalsingh (Ajaigarh State), Mahomed Nazir Khan (North-West Frontier Province), Brijendra Singh Bhagat (United Provinces), and Gopal Gunjrao Bewoor (Central Provinces).—A.P.

ARTIFICIAL HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS.

DOES IT LEAD TO EXCESSIVE RATE OF SICKNESS?

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board which investigated the operatives' contention that artificial humidification in cotton mills was responsible for excessive rates of sickness, has reported that sickness in all the humid sheds, revealed no significant difference compared with non-humid sheds. Reuter's Special.

IRISH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

MR. TIMOTHY HEALY RETIRES

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Dublin.—Felicitous atmosphere prevailed at the banquet given by the Executive Council in honour of Mr. Timothy [illegible] on the eve of his retirement, [illegible] was attended 'inter alia' by [illegible] Catholic and Protestant Ar[illegible]

Mr. Healy spoke on th[illegible] lationships and emphasi[illegible] lish in the past ye[illegible] with any Ir[illegible] extent of [illegible] tilla, while [illegible] foreign kin[illegible] gentleman[illegible] wish we [illegible] talk of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Healy [illegible] tion [illegible] hea[illegible]

MR. JOSHI'S WARNING

OWNERS BENT UPON ENFORCING NEW SYSTEM

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL STRIKE

HOW TO PREVENT IT

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour representative in the Legislative Assembly and President of the Bombay Textile Workers' Union, has issued a statement in which he reviews the strike situation and expresses his opinion as to what led to it and how it can still be prevented from developing into a possible general strike.

He has no objection to introduction of labour-saving devices on principle, but insists on proper suitable conditions, so as to prevent "speeding up" of workers. He enumerates the essentials that will secure efficiency and takes objection to the mill-owners' methods of giving effect to a single recommendation of the Tariff Board and allowing others to hang fire. He objects to individual attempts at introducing new machinery, when the Mill-owners' Association is there, remarking "either it is a divided house or stands for dividing the ranks of the workers."

He apprehends that the present strike may spread into a general strike very probably to the detriment of the workers as at present there is no common grievance against all mill-owners and all workers are not affected. He ends with an appeal to mill-owners to introduce any reforms they like, but in consultation with the workers' organisations.

I am aware of the recommendation of the Textile Tariff Board about increasing the output per mill operative and thereby increasing his efficiency. In expressing my opinion on the Report of the Tariff Board in June last, I stated that we would consider such proposals for increasing the output and the workers' efficiency as might emanate from the mill-owners, along with other proposals for increasing the efficiency in other matters for which the operative is not responsible. I agree with the Tariff Board that the productivity of the Indian workers must be increased if the textile industry is to compete successfully with the textile industry of other countries. I also feel that the increased productivity will enable the workers to improve their standard of life. In my speech in the Legislative Assembly on the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Bill on the 22nd August 1927, I made it quite clear that "I am not one of those people who would unconditionally oppose the increasing of the productivity on the part of labour..... But, Sir, the problem is not quite so simple. When you ask the workers to produce more or to manage more spindles or more looms, if you do not give them proper conditions, you will be sweating them, you will be speeding them up and there is always a danger to the health of the workers when you begin to speed them up." The creation of suitable conditions is, therefore, a condition essential to the introduction of a new system by which the productivity and the efficiency of the workers are to be increased.

ESSENTIALS OF EFFICIENCY.

Now which are the factors which come in for consideration if the output and the workers' efficiency are to be increased? These are, in my opinion, (1) the quality of raw materials; (2) wages; (3) the hours of work; (4) the arrangement of the machinery; and (5) retrenchment. The quality of cotton and yarn will have to be improved in order to avoid constant breakages and ensure smooth working. In England, Japan and other countries where the workers mind more looms and more spindles, finer counts are used and India will have to do the same, if she desires to fall in line with them. Increased efficiency will lead to increased output and those, i.e., the workers, who are responsible for this result, are entitled to and must get a predominant share in the savings thus effected. In other words, the wages must be increased in proportion to the extra exertion, the workers will have to undergo.

Again, increased efficiency and increased productivity within the present working hours means intensive work on the part of the workers; and I am afraid in the existing climatic and other conditions of India, they cannot bear the strain of intensive work for ten hours a day and for 26 days in a month. The reduction of working hours is inevitable in order to enable the workers to do intensive work without impairing the quality of the output and without impairing their own health. The arrangement of the present location of the machinery in the mills [illegible] to be so altered as to make the [illegible] workable without causing [illegible] labour on the part of the [illegible]ved labour-saving appli[illegible]so to be employed. And [illegible]ent that is bound to [illegible]den but will have [illegible] means of not [illegible]se and other [illegible]ffected and [illegible]establish[illegible]ntroduc[illegible]d out[illegible]t the workers too may take the same view, if they are properly explained the whole situation.

WHAT MILL-OWNERS HAVE DONE?

Coming now to the method employed by the mill-owners in attempting to introduce the new system of increasing productivity and efficiency, I must say that I take the strongest possible objection to it for more reasan than one. In the first place, the Bombay mill-owners have an organisation of their own and it is through that organisation that any reform or an introduction of any new system in the mill industry should come in a concerted and organised manner. Why? The Bombay Mill-owners' Association have themselves explained to the Tariff Board that, to quote the Board's report, "it would be very difficult to introduce a radical change of this nature (putting the spinners on piecework and giving them more spindles) since it would have to be introduced by all the mills, as otherwise any mill making the change would be penalized by a strike." The Board then stated that "we entirely agree that a change of this kind must be general, but, unless the Bombay Mill-owners are prepared to take combined action in matters of such vital importance to the industry, we can only repeat that the out look for the industry in Bombay is very far from hopeful."

In spite of this clear warning and even going back upon their own opinion expressed before the Tariff Board, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association seems to have considered prudence to be the better part of valour and allowed the more dashful elements in them to make an experiment. This shews that either the Association is a house divided against itself or it wants to divide the ranks of the workers by thrusting the new system on some and keeping the others as they are to-day in the hope that in the absence of a common grievance, a general strike may not be possible and a sectional strike, if it takes place, is bound to collapse. If the former inference is correct, then the millowners have to thank themselves for the present and future critical position of the industry; and if the latter inference be correct, I cannot help saying that the policy of divide and rule is not a fair way to deal with the working classes. The Millowners Association should have taken up the question and made the proposals in an organised manner sothat the workers too may have considered them in an organised manner and taken concerted action. But now by allowing individual mills to introduce the new system, the Milowners have put the workers in a very difficult position.

CLAIM OF "NATIONAL INDUSTRY."

In the second place, the Millowners who have resorted to the new system, have not yet realised the necessity of consulting the Unions even in matters of vital importance. They still believe in their superior wisdom and refuse to co-operate with the workers even in the interest of what they do go on saying as the National Industry. It may be that the present Unions in the Textile Industry are not strong or representative enough to negotiate with the employers on behalf of all the Textile workers in Bombay. But there is some organisation which is certainly better than no organisation and, in my opinion, it does form a nucleus for negotiations with the employers. I feel confident that if the Millowners concerned and the Unions' representatives had sat together, some common understanding would have been arrived at. At any rate, the Unions' propaganda either in favour or against the new system, according to their decision, or in favour of a 'via media,' if any could have been found out, would have been much more effective in making the workers understand the issues involved than barren notices put up on the Mill gate by the millowners.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS SHELVED

Thirdly, the millowners concerned have not given effect to all the recommendations of the Tariff Board concerning labour. They seem to have lost sight of the Board's remark that "all efforts to improve the efficiency of the operatives will be greatly hampered if there is no 'corresponding improvement' in the standard of efficiency of the jobber who supervises them." (inverted commas mine). They are absolutely silent on this remark. They have carried out only partially the first recommendation which involves more work on the workers; and they have quietly passed over another equally important and, in fact, complimentary, recommendation. The Board has also made recommendations about improving, the present method of recruitment of labour, abolishing the practice of compelling the weavers to take over spoil cloth, using the fines for the benefits of the workers, and some other recommendations about the standardisation of wages, housing, welfare work, technical education, preparation and distribution of technical hand-books, maintenance of a labour reserve, but the millowners do not seem to have yet touched them. Only section of them have taken a part of one of the many recommendations, and yet they have the boldness to say that by the introduction of the new system, they are simply carrying out the recommendations of the Tariff Board! For all these reasons, I strongly condemn the method adopted by the Bombay Millowners in giving effect to the recommendation of the Tariff Board. Even today it is not yet too late. I suggest that the Bombay Millowners Association take up this question, make common protion, and not the individual mills, should posals to all the mills and take the Unions into their confidence in arriving at their decisions. If they do not do so and continue their present method, they and they alone will be responsible for the industrial unrest which is already there and which is bound to increase very soon

FUTURE OF PRESENT STRIKE.

As regards the present strike, I feel that there is a possibility of its spreading, although I may not wish it, if no satisfactory solution is found out almost immediately. But I also feel that a general strike under the existing conditions may fail. There is a very large number of workers who are not yet affected by the new system and they may not come out; and even supposing that they come out, they may not hold out long enough to make the general strike a success. I would not, therefore, risk a general strike, if I feel that it would fail. If the workers are prudent, they would avoid a general strike at the present stage of the struggle. When the new system becomes operative in a few mills, it is bound to spread in other mills also. Then alone all the workers will be said to have come under one common grievance which will enable them to take concerted action. If by that time, the millowners fail to make efforts to create proper and suitable conditions for the working of the new system, the workers can and will surely make concerted efforts and resort to direct action.

APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

But, I am quite clear that two general strikes begun within a short period of six months or even a year are not practicable propositions and are even harmful and that I would most certainly prefer a general strike, if it is at all necessary, declared on account of a common and genuine and strong grievance and which has a possibility of success, to a general strike declared at a time when the existing complaint has not yet become a common grievance and where, therefore, there is a danger of failure. But I still hope that the millowners will consider the present situation seriously and retrace thier step of introducing the reform in individual mills, that their Association will make proposals for all the mills, place them before the Unions for consideration and take steps to create suitable conditions for the smooth working of the new system. I feel that with good-will and fairness on both sides, a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties is quite possible as we are not against increased productivity and efficiency, if proper conditions are given and if the other recommendations of the Tariff Board which may result in bettering the condition of the workers are carried out.

Labour Exodus from Bombay.

Although the strike situation in the mill area remained unchanged on Monday both the mill-owners and the workers have come to a definite conclusion as far as their future policy is concerned. Following upon the management of the Spring and the Jacob Sassoon Mills, the David, Rachel and Alexandra Mills also paid off their workers on Monday. The Rachel Mill went a step further and have notified the workers that they would be paid off their Provident Fund too this week. This attitude on the part of the mill-owners shows that they are determined to enforce the new system under any circumstances and if the workers under the old system do not feel inclined to work they would be replaced by new operatives who accept the new state of things.

On the other hand, the operatives also are unbending in their attitude. Hundreds of them are leaving for their villages every day after receiving their wages instead of rotting in Bombay without any definite prospect of work. On Monday morning about four to five thousand men were paid off. They went home peacefully after receiving their dues. A mass meeting was held near K. E. M. Hospital grounds on Monday morning of the mill-operatives who are thrown out of work when Mr. D. R. Mayekar and Mr. K. N. Joglekar addressing them advised not to resort to a general strike. Some of the workers also spoke and it was resolved not to organise a general strike of all the mills in Bombay but to boycott only those mills belonging to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons.

The following mills remained closed on Monday:—(1) Spring, (2) Jacob Sassoon, (3) Elphinstone, (4) David, (5) Meyer, (6) Apollo, (7) Rachel, (8) Alexandra, and (9) E. D. Sassoon. The total number of operatives affected by this strike is about 25,000.

DO THE MILL-OWNERS WANT A GENERAL STRIKE?

(From a Correspondent.)

Already about 20,000 millworkers are idle owing to the new systems introduced in the group of mills under the agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon United Mills and in the Spring Mill which is under the agency of Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons. No settlement of the dispute between the managment of the affected mills and the workers is yet in sight, in spite of the best efforts of some of the friends of Labour to bring about an amicable settlement. The situation threatens to become still more serious in view of the news published in papers to the effect that the majority of the owners of the mills in Bombay have approved of the new scheme introduced in the Sassoon United Mills and the Spring Mill considering it as an honest attempt to give effect to the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board for increasing the efficiency of the operatives and at the same time incrasing the wages of spinners and carders. Also it is said that at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Friday last, a sub-committee has been appointed with a view to finding out the possibility of introducing the new system in other mills. It, therefore, may be safely predicted that the majority of the millowners who have approved of the new system will decide to introduce it in the mills under their agencies.

UNFAIR PROPOSALS.

This news tends to confirm the suspicion entertained by some here on public that the millowners are bent upon compelling the operatives to resort to a general strike. The workers are asked each to work a greater number of spindles and looms and to accept proportionately less wages. Roughly speaking the operative are asked to turn out 100 per cent. work more and to accept only 50 per cent. wages more than they receive at present. If the workers agree to the proposal the owners will be able to divert a considerable portion of money from the pockets of the workers to their own; and if on the other hand the workers refuse to accept the new conditions and resort to a general strike by way of protest the millowners will be in a position to say that they should be given adequate protection if they are not to be allowed to introduce the new system.

It is a well-known fact that there is serious discontent among the millowners owing to the refusal of the Government to afford the protection demanded by them on the score of the competition offered by Japan. Naturally they must be thinking of bringing pressure to bear on the Government through the operatives, knowing that 1,50,000 mill-operatives rendered idle, through the deadlock caused by the controversy over the new system will constitute a menace to the public peace and the privation and misery resulting from the enforced employment will cause a general outery against the indifference of the Government to the millowners' demand for protection of the industry.

The millowners had agitated for a number of years against the Excise Duty, but the Government was adamant. Sir Ness Wadia, in consequence of this attitude of the Government, threatened to bring pressure from England and going there confabulated with the millowners of Manchester. The latter, however, laid down certain conditions if their cooperation was to be had. The price demanded was too high and the mission undertaken by Sir Ness Wadia failed. It was only the last general strike of the mill operatives that moved the Government from the position from which all the other means employed by the millowners had failed to dislodge it. The threat of reducing the wages of the workers resulting in a general strike led to the abolition of the Excise Duty. Now, it seems, the same tactics are being used to secure an effective protection from the Government.

Mill workers and their friends must not now play into the hands of the millowners. It is nearly impossible for the well-wishers of Labour to ask the mill operatives to accept the new system; the latter would not listen to such advice. The public must, therefore, be prepared to face the concomitants of a general strike of mill workers. Is it fair that labour should be used as a pawn in the game between the Government and the millowners?

GUJERAT WOMEN'S NEEDS

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD

MARRIAGES UNDER 16 CONDEMNED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The second Gujarat Women's Educational Conference was held yesterday noon, Mrs. Sulochana Desai presiding.

After Lady Ramanbai welcomed the visitors and the President in her address, she regretted the absence of the national instinct in education given to women nowadays. She said that true and national education moulds their individuality and helps them in accelerating their intellectual and physical development and that self-help, self-respect and independence are the three fundamentals which comprise education in its real sense.

MARRIAGES UNDER 16 CONDEMNED.

The President condemned in vehement terms all marriages under 16 and said that they should be declared illegal. She pleaded for co-education and for the opening up of technical and industrial classes and including them in the present courses of instructions for women. Spirit of self-help and self-respect inculcated in women will alone bring our political independence, concluded the President.

The Conference passed several resolutions requesting the Government to utilise the realisation of the entertainment tax for the purposes of education, and for recommending to the local bodies to open nursery schools for young children and to appoint women inspectresses and requesting Government to put into effect the scheme of free and compulsory education. The Conference accepted the principle of co-education and requested the Government to introduce co-education in primary schools in the first instance.

Delegates were then elected for the Delhi Conference.—Free Press.

CAUSES OF RECURRING FLOODS IN ORISSA

EXPERT COMMITTEE COMMENCES WORK

PATNA, Jan. 9.

The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to investigate the causes of recurring floods in Orissa have started on their work. The Committee will tour during the whole of this month. The Committee are expected to finish their enquiry sometime next month, when they will sift the materials collected, and write their report.

The Government are utilising the services of the Air Survey Company, Limited, Rangoon, to carry out an aerial survey of the Orissa coast, measuring about 160, linear miles. The object of the Survey is mainly to understand the present condition of the mouths of all rivers in Orissa, and thus assist the Floods Committee in their work.—A. P.

IRAQ-NEJD FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES

ENDEAVOUR AT PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cairo.—Sheikh Hafix Wahaba has arrived here. He had been in Koweit during the past few weeks endeavouring on behalf of Sultan Ibn Saud to negotiate settlement of the Iraq-Nejd frontier difficulties. Interviewed by the newspaper, "Alahram," he said that Faisal-ed-Dawish could not be described as a rebel against Sultan Ibn Saud, but he was "dissident." He disobeyed Sultan Ibn Saud's orders because the latter thought that the Iraq-Nejd difficulties should be settled by negotiation, while Faisal-ed-Dawish thought that they ought to be settled "by the sword." Sheikh Hafiz Wahaba declared that Ibn Saud had already despatched an expedition against Faisal-ed-Dawish. He considered that the latter had about 1,000 followers and Hafiz Wahaba did not believe that the Anglo-Iraq expedition would go beyond the frontier. —Reuter.

HOUSE BLOWN TO PIECES.

2 KILLED: 8 INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Berlin.—The city was aroused at 9 this morning by a noise like a thunderclap. It was an explosion in the suburb of Dahlem which hdestroyed a villa occupied by two Professors, engaged in chemical experiments. The house was blown to pieces. Two persons were killed and eight seriously injured.—Reuter.

ACCOSTED BY POLICE

Cinema Committee Members in Pondichery

VISIT TO AROBINDO'S ASHRAM

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

It is understood that Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Jaffer, members of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, had exciting appearance at Pondicherry, where they had been sightseeing. Having visited His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry and certain places of interest, they went to the residence of Mr. Aravinda Ghose. They left the house when they, it is understood, were accosted by the police about the object of their visit to Mr. Ghose. Then they were taken to the nearest "Thana" where they were asked to make a declaration before they were permitted to go about their business.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the conduct of the police at Pondicherry has been reported to the Honourable Member in charge of Madras Government, who is reported to have said that he would take action in the matter.—Free Press.

POPULARISING CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

FAITH IN INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Meetings are being held to popularise the resolutions of the recent Madras Congress. Mr. Gandhi's condemnation of the Independence resolution is being severely criticised by various speakers at Congress meetings.

Addressing a meeting at Triplicane, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., said that the Congress was greater than Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi was at a stone's throw from the Congress pandal when the Independence resolution was being discussed at the Congress. Yet none seemed to have informed him, so that he could give the gathering the benefit of his views.

Mr. Satyamurti referred to the criticism of Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., of the Independence resolution. Mr. Prakasam said Mr. Satyamurti had attended the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Congress, but did not oppose the resolution then. His subsequent criticism in his paper "Swarajya" was not fair to the Congress. The oath of allegiance taken in Councils did not come in the way of a declaration of independence to be the goal of the country.

Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetti, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, has issued a circular to all members of the party pointing out the necessity of the presence of all members in the city to vote down any grant or measure that Government might bring forward in connection with the Simon Commission. The Legislative Council meets on the 23rd instant. Yet he expects all the members to be in Madras on the 22nd and remain in their full strength till the sitting is over.—Free Press.

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY

LEADERS' WHIP TO MEMBERS

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council has issued a whip to all members of the Party to attend the forthcoming session of the Council from the date of its commencement so as to be in readiness to oppose any proposal or demand of the local Government in connection with the work of the Statutory Commission whenever such proposal or demand may be brought forward.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC

(Continued from previous page.)

Churches devoted the usual offertories to the same cause fully. Ten thousand people including apprehensive river-side dwellers again lined the embankment all night and dispersed when the receding tide proclaimed that all was clear.

ART PICTURES SPOILED.

Officials of he British and other museums and Art galleries mobilised to deal with the dampened treatures of the Tate Gallery, successfully dried hundreds of the Turner water colours but a dozen Landseer paintings did not survive disaster. Over six hundred tenements are uninhabitable in Bermondsley alone, the contents of which have been ruined by water and the scum of creosote oil. The cause of the disaster is officially attributed to the concurrence of floods, high tide and strong westerly wind driving the Atlantic Ocean into the North Sea, the latter reaching an unparalleled level.—Reuter's Special.

Lady Wilson received H.H. the Begum Regent of Janjira at Government House, Bombay, on Monday, the 9th January.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a Conversazione of the Bombay Arts Society at the Town Hall on Monday, the 9th January.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Hospital Fete Grounds on on Monday the 9th January.

DI-DRAVIDAS IN "CONFERENCE"

SIMON SEVEN WELCOMED

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

A resolution welcoming the Simon Commisson and thanking the British Government for antedating the arrival of the Commission, was passed at a Conference of the Adi-Dravidas, held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. L. C. Guruswami, a nominated member of the Legislative Council. About thirty delegates were present.

Two resolutions, one condemning Dr. Besant for her unsympathetic attitude towards the Simon Commission and another asking Government to appoint an Adi-Dravida to the next vacancy in the Executive Council of the Governor, were passed. Before the Conference commenced, an "Adi-Dravida Flag" was hoisted. The flag contained the Union Jack with 18 figures, representing, among others, a horse, palanquin, plough, peacock; swan; gong; conch shell and trumpet.—Free Press.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Conference of Provincial Ministers was opened this morning by Sir Muhammad Habibullah. Fifteen Ministers, the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Secretary were present, the Conference which has been convened to enable provincial representatives to exchange views in matters of education and Local Self-Government devoted itself to-day to the discussion of questions relating to primary education.—A. P.

MINISTERS PRESENT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The following attended the Conference of Provincial Ministers which was opened by Sir Mahomed Habibullah this morning:

MADRAS.

Dr. Subbarayan, Minister for Education, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister for Development, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department and Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Self Government, Mr. C.W.A. Turner, Secretary, Education Department and Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction.

BENGAL.

Nawab Musharruf Hussain, Minister for Education, Sir Provesh Minister for Local Self Government, Mr. Lindsay, Secretary, Education Department and Mr. Drummond, Secretary, Local Self Government.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rai Rajeswar Bali, Minister for Education, Nawab Mahomed Yusuf, Minister for Local Self Government, Mr. Panna Lal Secretary, Education Department, Sir Ivo Elliott, Secretary Local Self Government Department and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction.

THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Education, Mallik Ferozekhan Noon, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. J. G. Beazley, Secretary, Transferred Departments and Mr. Sanderson, Director of Public Instruction.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Sir Saiyid Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister for Education, Babu Ganesh Datta Singh, Minister for Local Self Government, Mr. C. Ansorge, Secretary, Education Department, and Mr. G. E. Owen, Secretary, Local Self Government Department.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Minister for Education and his Secretary Mr. R. H. Beckett.

ASSAM.

Maulvi Saiyid Mahomed Sadulla, Minister for Education, Rev. J. M. Nicholas Roy, Minister for Local Self Government and Mr. Fricl, Secretary, Transferred Departments.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA'S PROFIT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

The following is the memorandum of the Imperial Bank of India's profits for the half year ended 31st December 1927:—

	Rs.
Net profit for the half year ended 31st December 1927 ..	34,81,800
Brought forward from 30th June 1927	30,14,800
Total ..	64,96,600
DISTRIBUTION.	
Dividend declared for half year at 16 per cent. per annum free of income tax absorbing.	45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund..	5,00,000
Transferred to Pension Fund..	3,40,000
Carried Forward	11,56,600
Total ..	64,96,600

—A. P.

When You Spend so m...
Your Clothes why n... that ... by ...
ARAUJO FERNANDES
MERCHANT TAILOR...
PRINCESS STREET ...

VIENNA STUDENTS ON TRIAL

FOR ATTACKING JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

The local authorities at Klausenburg have commenced prosecutions of some of the students arrested in the recent student riots at Grosswardein and Klausenburg, in which Jews were ill-treated and Jewish Synagogues and buildings extensively damaged.

The leader of one of the student gangs who was caught smashing the interior of the Klausenburg Synagogue, and was one of those chiefly concerned in stealing Holy Books from the Synagogue has been sentenced to three months imprisonment. The trial of other students is proceeding.—Free Press.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT RIAGO DE CORDOBA.

UNKNOWN PERSON THROWS BOM IN CROWD.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that a dozen persons were injured, several fatally, at the fireworks display at Riago de Cordoba, as a result of some unknown persons hurling bombs into the crowd. The motive is believed to be political.—Reuter.

NO BOMBTHROWING

ONLY FIRE WORKS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Madrid.—With reference to the message from Paris that a dozen persons were injured, several fatally, at the fire-works display at Riago de Cordoba, it is explained that the incident was due not to bomb-throwing, but to the explosion of fire-works at Riago de Cordoba owing to which several persons were injured but nobody has died hitherto.—Reuter.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY'S ORGAN

NEW MARATHI WEEKLY TO BE STARTED IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

In the interests of the Non-Brahmin Party of Mahrashtra, Mr. Javalkar is starting a Marathi Weekly, "The Kaiwaree" from this week. An advisory Board including the ex-Minister, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Messrs. Jodhe, and Mr. Zunzarrao. M. L. C. and others, has been formed. It will advocate just and fair treatment for all, and particularly for Non-Brahmins and the Depressed classes.—A. P.

BHARAT YUVAK SANGHA.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Sjt. T. L. Vaswani is going to stay here a few days more and intends to organise a strong centre of the Bharat Sangha (Order of Young India) in Madras. To make it possible for all to join the Sangha the annual membership fee has been reduced to As. four only. It is believed that students and young men of Madras and those interested in the Youth Movement will get themselves enrolled as members of the Sangha in thousands within a couple of days after which there will be a general election and the inauguration ceremony of the local centre of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha.

Membership is open to all alike without any distinction of caste or creed.—Free Press.

BURMA PETROLEUM CO.

46,794 BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL PRODUCED IN DECEMBER

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

A telegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of December amounted to 46,794 barrels.—A.P.

FORCED RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC WORK FOR HEALTH

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Maung Maung Ji, leader of the Burmese delegation to the National Congress has had to cancel his programme of tour in India under medical advice, and further to retire from public work for at least six months.—Free Press.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

Yesterday's western disturbance has given a few light falls of snow in the ex... north and is passing away east... Elsewhere the weather has been ... The temperature continues to be high ... the western Himalayas.

...recast. Dry weather generally.—A. P.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA ON MOTOR

TOURIST ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Mr. Francis Birtles, who is on a motor trip of 16,000 miles from London to Australia arrived in Calcutta yesterday evening, covering a distance of 8,600 miles. Mr. Birtles started on his venture on October 20 and motored through France, Germany Greece, Palestine, and Iraq.—Free Press.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON RAJPAL.

JUDGMENT IN ACCUSED'S APPEAL

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

Justice Addison to-day pronounced judgment in the appeal of Khuda Bukhsh who had been convicted by Mr. Ogilvie, District Magistrate of Lahore, of murderous assault on Rajpal, the publisher of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" and sentenced to seven years' R. I. and further ordered to furnish on expiry of the term security in the sum of five thousand rupees for a period of three years. The judge maintained the conviction and sentence of seven years R. I. but set aside the order for security.—A. P.

SELF-DETERMINATION LEAGUE.

SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION

Mr. S. B. Tilak, son of the late Lokamanya has resigned the Secretaryship of the Self-determination League of which Dr. S. V. Ketkar of the Marathi Cyclopedia fame was President. Mr. Tilak says as he stands for an entire and uncompromising boycott of the Simon Commission and Dr. Ketkar believes in the League's appearing before it, his difference is fundamental and he must resign.

BABY WEEK COMMENCES AT AMRAOTI.

AMRAOTI, Jan. 9.

Under the joint auspices of the Infant Welfare Committee, conducted by the Red Cross Society and the Amraoti Town and Camp Municipalities, the Baby Week commenced here to-day in the premises of the Town municipality. The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member to the C. P. Government, delivered the inaugural address.

In the course of his speech he made references to the statistics of the infant mortality in Berar and emphasised the necessity of the improvement of the general tone of hygiene to control the death rate among infants. The function was attended by the citizens of Amraoti both officials and non-officials.—A. P.

MESSRS SIRCAR AND SINGARAVELLU ARRIVE AT NAGAPATAM

NEGAPATAM, Jan. 8.

Mr. Mukundalal Sirkar and Mr. M. Singaravelu arrived here yesterday evening. A large crowd of wokers headed by the President Krishnaswami and other Union officials, received them very cordially and with a procession organised they all went to the Union Office, where Mr. Mukundlal Sircar addressed the audience upon the present situation, and after a consultation with the Central Committee of delegates, they are studying the present position regarding the retrenchment.

They are proceeding to-day to the Golden rock and will be returning to Negapatam after addressing a meeting there. The General Conference is expected to be held at Trichinopoly at the end of this week.—Free Press.

ALIBAG NOTES.

(From a Correspondent).

ALIBAG, Jan. 5.

Preparations for holding the Kolaba District Conference are proceeding apace and the dates will be very probably January 22 and 23. Suggestions as to what subjects may be taken up at the Conference are invited from public workers in the District as also from interested outsiders. It is not yet definite who will preside, but both Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar have been requested.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo of Dhulia who is touring all over Maharashtra to promote the spread of Khaddar lectured at Alibag and Pen during the last week. Mr. Deo's pursuasive eloquence and knack of treating the subject has won many adherents to the Khaddar Creed.

Dr. R. G. Deshmukh, M.A. Ph.D. who recently returned from America after completing his studies was congratulated at the Mehendale High School, of which he is a past student. Mr. Deshmukh in his speech said described some of his American experiences and those who want to go abroad for education to America and Germany and Japan, instead of England, as they could expect better treatment and better facilities for study. The same advice, it will be remembered was given by Pandit Motilal Nehru to Indian students very recently.

"Konkan", a local weekly criticising the District Board circular which orders teachers not to take active part in District Board, Municipal or Council elections says this attitude is not very much different from that adopted by the Punjab Government which has threatened to stop the grants of those educational institutions, which allow their teachers to actively engage themselves in controversial politics.

MR. B. S. PATHIK AND UDAIPUR STATE.

ALLEGED DETENTION OF ARTICLES BY POLICE.

AJMRE, Jan. 9.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. B. S. Pathik to the Mahakma Khas of of Uadipur on the 16th October last which has not been yet acknowledged:—

Dear Sir.

Ever since I was released from the Udaipur jail, I have been communicating with the authorities for the restoration of the articles taken in possession by the police at the time of my arrest, and of the literature written by me during imprisonment which was detained by the City Magistrate of Udaipur for the purpose of examination. It is about six months since I was released and two months since I wrote to you, but neither my things have been restored nor any reply vouchsafed to me. I must admit that I am at a loss to understand the reasons for this attitude.

I hope you will agree that even the most barbarous government under the sun cannot claim any right over the fruits of the intellectual labour of its prisoners. It may and does punish unjustly its opponents. But the detention of their things for an indefinite period is certainly unparalleled and degrading in the eyes of the world. I admit my things were promised to be returned, but there is a limit to patience as to every thing else. Legitimately, the State had no right to detain my things even a day after my release, particularly when I was prepared to stay a week or two at Udaipur pending the examination of my manuscripts. Even if your right of force to detain my things for some time be recognised, their detention for such an abnormally long time cannot be justified by any stretch of imagination.

May I hope you will be so good and reasonable as to return my manuscripts and other articles without further delay?"—Free Press.

OUR YOUNG LAWYERS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter published some time ago in your journal Mr. L. R. Phadnis has tried to awaken the lawyers of the present generation to their responsibility for the advancement of the all-sided interests of their mother country.

It is indeed true, as Mr. Phadnis says, that lawyers in all countries have, at all times, played an important and valuable part in the public life of their countries. The history of the public life in India also shows that it owes its origin and growth in great measure to the contributions made by lawyers from time to time

There is, however, to be found at present a growing tendency among our young lawyers to leave public life severely alone, at any rate not to take to it seriously. This very deplorable state of things is, I think to be attributed to the disinclination of our young lawyers to devote any part of their time to the serious study of public questions which is the 'sine qua non' of success in this as in every other field. If our young lawyers are to play—and they ought to—any important part in the public life of our country now and hereafter, as the lawyers of the older generations did, then they must seek to overcome this disinclination. And this they can best do ... ey organise themselves for the purpose. It is, therefore, to be hoped that our young lawyers will take up the very useful suggestion made by Mr. Phadnis and take early steps to put it into effect They would do well to remember that the suggestion is not a mere idle fancy of an idle brain, but made by one who is expected to know from personal experience what it means to put into effect an idea like this way.—Yours, etc.

V. K. JOAG.

Fergusson College,
or 213, Shukrawar Peth,
Poona, Dated January, 4.

SOUND TEETH

FEATURE OF INDIAN HEALTH

"A country of beautiful teeth" is how Mr. John K. Colgate, now staying at the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, spoke of India to the "Statesman" on Friday. Mr. Colgate is the son of the head of the famous Colgate tooth-paste firm, and is making a world tour on behalf of the firm.

A subject towards which attention is being directed is the use by certain classes of Indians of "Neem" or "babool" sticks for cleaning the teeth. Mr. Colgate is convinced by the excellence of teeth among users of these sticks that the juices or something in the composition of the latter has a special dental value hitherto unrecognized. Despite the wide use of these sticks, however, India is buying more tooth-paste every year.

In observing the possibilities for advertising in India Mr. Colgate has been struck by the lack of window display, which he considers one of the most attractive and effective means of placing goods before the public.

EXTENSIVE TOUR

Mr. Colgate started his tour last year, leaving New York, on April 5, and visits have been paid to Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Philippine Islands, Singapore, Java, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Next week he will leave Calcutta for Rangoon and continue through Egypt, Palestine, Europe and back to New York where he expects to arrive on April 1.

His tour has been an eventful one, though in China, a large buyer of tooth-paste in normal times, it was difficult to conduct business because of the prevailing unrest. A long stay will probably be made in Great Britain which, outside America, said Mr. Colgate, is the biggest tooth-paste using country in the world.

Travelling in India has greatly impressed him by its comfort and rapidity, while the Taj Mahal, Akbar's tomb and other Indian gems of architecture have left a lasting impression upon his mind.

Mr. Colgate is the son of Mr. Russell Colgate, and the famous firm is controlled by five members of one family.

"How Healthy and Strong he looks!"

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the distinguished novelist and statesman, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

"A few weeks ago he looked quite ill—his nerves were all to pieces, and he was fatigued by the slightest exertion."

"Yes, but he has been taking Sanatogen since, then, and it certainly seems to have worked wonders. His glowing cheeks, bright eyes and buoyant step simply radiate health."

There is no guesswork about Sanatogen's action. It really does all that it claims to do. A distinguished physician recently *proved by actual tests on men and women* that Sanatogen increased their vitality by an average of 23%. (See *Medical Echo*, Jan. 1926).

Sanatogen infuses into the blood and nerve-cells the vital elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-energy are derived. It provides, in a natural manner, just that extra energy that makes life go with a swing.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

5H. WEEK.

In aid of Nursing Associations and Hospitals being held at the

COOPERAGE,

FEBRUARY 4TH — FEBRUARY 11TH.

WRESTLING BOUTS.

Wrestling Competitions will be held in the Wrestling Arena of the Fete Grounds of the 5H. Week on February 6th, 8th & 10th.

FINALS on FEBRUARY 11th.

Some of the best known wrestlers in India have entered and the following States are represented:

Kolhapur	Indore	Cawnpore
Lahore	Amritsar	Koregaon
Poona	Rokdi	Dewoor
Satara	Raigaon	Bombay.
Shirgaon	Baroda	

Full particulars can be obtained from:—

Mr. E. D. KAZI,
PINE LODGE,
Reay Road, BYCULLA

Who has very kindly consented to control the competition.

Particulars are also obtainable from the 5H. WEEK on the COOPERAGE.

COME AND WATCH THE FEATS OF ABILITY AND STRENGTH and at the same time HELP THE HOSPITALS:

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 5 Rs. 3 Rs. 2 ...d Re. 1.

...YING PROPA-...NDA.

...SIN OF LOWERING ...NS' REPUTATION.

TAGORE'S VIGOROUS CONDEMNATION.

STIRRING CALL TO INDIA'S WOMANHOOD

A crowded meeting was held on Thursday ...nder the auspices of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association for Women's Work in Bengal at the Calcutta University Institute. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore presided and delivered a stirring speech, says "Basumati."

A welcome song specially composed for the occasion being over, Miss Pratima Sen Gupta garlanded the poet.

The poet said that words did reach those who had their ears open. But they had little effect on those who were not prepared to take them into their hearts.

The dawn of re-creating the country had come into his mind in his early age. The poet's duty was that of a piper giving expression to the though flowing through the heart of the people. He felt the approach of a new era and he embraced it. He would stand by those who had opened a new path of work and give them his whole hearted support. As a poet his duty was to infuse the spirit of the new era into the heart of the people and he realised that it could not be done by words alone. There must be work along with words. The Bengalis as a race were very prone to serve criticism of any new work. It was indeed very easy to find fault with the work of any new institution. But the real well-wisher was he who would try to mend the defects. That sort of criticism having no constructive suggestion was nothing but a plea for shirking responsibilities. If he had time, said the poet, he would have gladly joined the organisation and taken full responsibility on himself.

WOMAN'S CREATIVE POWER.

They must think, proceeded the poet, of their position in the comity of the nations of the world. There was a time when women never came out of their home and used to keep themselves engaged in household work alone. But the time had come when their sphere of work would change. The whole world had been looking upon them with curious eyes and they must change their opinion about the position of women in society. The women were the embodiment of creation. It was the woman who would build up the family and their creative power must be working in the different spheres. Women were the real "Lakshmis" of the houses and they brought heavenly blessings unto the country. Whatever they might utter from the Congress platform and whatever steps they might take for nation-building, all their endeavours would be of no avail, if the creative power of the woman was not infused into their work. We should have to take women as the partners in every sphere of their life and without the help of the women they would hopelessly fail in their mission.

WOMAN'S DUTY.

To-day the whole world, continued the poet, had come to their door as their guest and they must welcome their guest in a befitting manner. The guest, according to their Shastras was God and the guest was the representative of the human race. They must not fail to welcome him properly. Throughout his foreign tours he had been able to come into intimate touch with the real heart of a nation only when he could penetrate into it through the women who had welcomed him with their sincere hearts. It would indeed be regrettable if their guests were not properly welcomed by their women and if the guests could not come into close touch with their real heart which was possible only through their women.

THE GUESTS' CLAIM.

Like their dear and dear ones the foreigners and the distant people also had a claim on them as guests. They must train their women in such a manner that they might give a befitting welcome to their guests. Otherwise they would be put to shame before the foreign nations. Over and above their household duties, the women had another great duty that of receiving their guests properly and they will thereby earn the regard and goodwill of other nations. That regard and goodwill were a very great power for a nation. Indians still possessed that power. The foreigners still regarded the Indians as an old nation possessing very rich culture, though they might be poor in the material world and that regard and goodwill might still save India from the invasions of their enemies. True, the Indians were deprived of their wealth and power; true, they had not the power to govern themselves. But still they possessed a glorious position before the whole world as an old nation having very precious cultural assets.

MISS MAYO'S BLASPHEMIES.

Sometime ago, said the poet, a foreign woman had published a book to put the Indians to shame before the whole world by falsehood. Her aim was clearly to lower the Indians in the eyes of the nations. The greatest sin was to lower the reputation of a nation before the world at large by propagating falsehood. During the last great war such lying propaganda was resorted to by France against Germany to make them lose the sympathy of the world which they had been enjoying. But the Indians as a nation would have to withstand all such lying propaganda and win goodwill and reputation from the foreign nations.

THE POET'S APPEAL.

He would appeal to the womenfolk of the country to raise themselves and make their glory shine before the whole world. They had very often cried for justice. But there was no need for such a cry. If they would raise themselves, no body would dare to do them injustice and justice would come of itself. The fire of culture had been kindled in India in ancient time and that fire was still burning, though covered by ashes. It was their duty to cast away the ashes of old convention and bad practice and produce the fire in all its lustre before the whole human race.

WOMAN'S TASK IN NEW ERA.

The poet exhorted the women of the country to enlighten themselves by casting aside their ignorance and all that was evil and conquer the heart of the world. India had once conquered the whole world. Their conquest was not a military one. But it was through culture and idealism. The spirit of universal brotherhood was in the breast of the women and it was the women who could establish the real brotherhood with the whole world by enlightening themselves. He also exhorted them to educate their sons with that message of brotherhood and re-vitalise the nation so that it might give sufficient strength and be not trampled on by others.

Miss Some, Honorary Secretary of the Association described in brief the aims and activities of the Association and appealed for public support.

PROBLEM OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER THE REMEDY.

In the Indian Science Congress Mr. Haripada Maiti read a paper on the problem of Hindu-Moslem Unity from the psychological standpoint. He suggested that culture of any people is outward presentation of certain fundamental ideals which are rooted in unconscious mind. He showed that on historical grounds, it is to be expected that Hindus and Muslim should possess essentially different attitudes towards the Mother-country. The increase of political self-consciousness had tended to emphasise this direrence. He emphasised the importance of inter-communal social intercourse, and inter-communal dinners as preventive measures He suggested that eating together possessed a special psychological significance.

In the discussion which followed Prof. Chatterjee referred to the educational aspect of the problem and deplored organisation of education on a communal basis. Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta and Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra emphasised the importance of a study of the causes of the conflict in the light of social psychology e.g. cow-killing and music. Lt.-Col. Berkeley Hill said that the crux of any sociological problem associated with such intense emotion must lie in the unconsiious mind. Those who relied upon merely cultural and educational measures to mitigate the comunal tension were doomed to disappointment such measures were not likely to touch or influence the unconscious. Dr. S. L. Sarkar read a psycho-analytical analysis of two dreams of an ascetic disciple. Mr. S. S. Menon gave a demonstration of psychological anaesthesis.

TORY MALCONTENTS UP IN ARMS.

STORM GATHERING FOR MR. BALDWIN

The dissatisfaction in the Tory ranks in the House of Commons with their leaders in the Government is one of the most interesting factors developed during the session of Parliament which was prorogued in mid week. The Political Correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" writing on the subject says:—

It is true that the discontent is sectional, and that different sections blame the Government for different reasons, but the sum-total is a significant element in the political situation.

It remains to be seen whether this is the ordinary choppy weather experienced by most Governments in mid-channel, or whether it will gather to a storm.

The elements of a storm are present in the Die-hard anger at the promise of votes to all women next year, and the dislike of the big-business group at the Electricity Act, and their fear of business being charged with more burdens by a Factories Bill.

On the other hand, the younger Tories, called the "Y. M. C. A.", want the Factories Bill, and are dissatisfied with the Government because they do not make more progress with social reform on quite Liberal lines. A still younger group, led by Mr. Dixey, are in revolt against any such social reform, which they dub socialistic. These last will certainly join big-business in opposing the Factories Bill, which the Home Secretary is pressing for, and will probably be adverse to the Poor Law Reform Bill which Mr. Neville Chamberlain has in hand.

Two other important groups add their discontents, and gather up various supporters from the other sections—the Conservative Economy Group, who are pressing for revised Estimates, and have been snubbed; and the Conservative Agricultural Committee, who demand that farming should be freed from all rates.

PERSONAL GRIEVANCES.

On the personal side, a number of the rank and file complain that Mr. Baldwin keeps himself too much aloof from his supporters.

It is a failing which Prime Ministers generally develop after a few years in office.

Mr. Baldwin does not stop and chat with them when the opportunity arises naturally; indeed, it is said he was quite gruff with one or two new-comers who came enthusiastically to lay their laurels at his feet.

The shocking circumstance is recorded, on the other hand, that Mr. Baldwin was recently observed in nearly half-an-hour's converse with a Liberal member.

On the personal side, also, it is a subject of bitter complaint that outside appointments are not offered first to Conservatives of promise. In particular it aroused Tory wrath that a Secretaryship to the India Commission should be offered to a son of Mr, Ramsay MacDonald, and that the post of Treasurer to the Conservative Party was given to Mr. Bennett, who was formerly a Liberal.

There have been private fulminations against the much-tried Chief Whip, Commander Eyres-Monsell, because he also is too busy to chat and tries to prevent his flock from talking in debate.

Some of these grievances would have been abated if the reshuffle in the Ministry recently contemplated had taken place. But this idea is now being damped down, and the changes, it is said, will be as few as possible, and certainly not sufficient to bring in the younger element in any strength.

Mr. Bridgeman will not go to the House of Lords at the New Year, and there are now doubts whether Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will go.

Col. Gibbs, the Treasurer of the Household, is to go to the Lords instead. This may be one vacancy, and there will also be a new Minister of Mines, in the place of Col. Lane-Fox.

There are several candidates for Privy Councillorships, and one or two minor changes may be made, but it is already obvious that the re-arrangement is not likely to appease the Tory discontents.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

(Continued from page 6.)

ferred to mounts up to a figure three to four times the original sum involved in litigation. That is a scandal which has only to be mentioned to shock any outsider, but the most learned and honoured of the professions seem not to see anything wrong in it! Familiarity with this state of affairs which existed long before any living member of the Bar came on the scene, perhaps accounts for this indifference. In almost all our Long Causes with small values at stake, the fight ultimately rages around the figure of costs. This is due to the fact that a uniform scale is here applied with a stereotype precision irrespective of the fact whether the value involved in the suit is three thousand or three hundred thousand. The result is that in small value suits, the figure of costs gets twice or thrice as much as the value involved. Frequently the client, who in this type of cases is a man of limited means, breaks down and confesses his inability to provide further funds. The attorney who has thus far built up the suit and incurred personal liability for the "out of pocket" items in the costs, has no other course left open but to carry on at his own risk. Not only the fruits of his labour are at stake, but that which he has paid or undertaken to pay to Counsel and others (by no means an insignificant item) is trembling in the balance. One can easily imagine what an unwholesome atmosphere this state of affairs must create. It is most creditable to our attorneys as a class to note that in spite of these difficulties and temptations, we rarely hear of a case of underhand or irregular practice brought to light. We have no desire to hide the fact that an attorney's share of work in the procession is most trying. He has to do all the spade-work, run the gauntlet of being taken to task by the bench for negligence or similar lapse, maintain a large establishment, take a second place in course of the trial, practise a sort of self denying ordinance in allowing all the credit of winning the suit go to counsel—though if the case is lost he bears the brunt of the client's temper,—and above all, to give up the lion's share of the takings to the learned members of the senior branch, viz., counsel or the advocates. By tradition he has been brought up to consider this position, which is similar to that of the faithful servants, of an old established aristocracy, as ordained by Karma, and he is never known to grumble at this iniquity. The whole atmosphere under the system at work seems to us artificial.

(To Be Continued.)

NERVOUS DEBILITY
LACK OF VITAL FORCE
IMPOTENCE
PREMATURE OLD AGE
SPERMATORRHOEA &c.

If you or your friend suffer from any of the above mentioned complaints, just select one Aksir from the following and get rid of it. For further particulars write for free book 'Manhood lost and regained' sent to married people. All medicines are prepared under the supervision of PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA Inventor of world renowned 'Amritdhara' and specialist for diseases of manhood.

Aksir No. 50.—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtues in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know its good effects. **Price :—30 Pills Rs. 14 ; 15 Pills Rs: 7 ; or less 2 Pills per Rupee.**

Aksir No. 1.—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce. **Price :—64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As. 8.**

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. **Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills ; Sample Re. 1.**

Aksir No. 40.—A very useful thing for students and celibates to cure dreams. **Price Re. 1. Sample As. 4.**

Aksir No. 27.—Two pills with milk will make one feel a fresh man. **Price 60 Pills Re. 1. Sample As. 8 only.**

Aksir No. 34.—A splendid cure for spermatorrhoea. Cures completely in a short time. **Price** 32 pills Rs. 2. Sample As. 8. For 34 B, which is also a brain and heart tonic, **Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.**

Aksir No. 15.—Makardhwaja the greatest tonic of the Vedicshastras Rejuvinates, and gives health and long life. **Price Rs. 50 per tola. Rs. 4/4/- per masha.**

Aksir No. 26.—(gold burnt.) Tones up the whole system, brain and heart and is also a sexual Tonic. **Price Rs. 80/- per tola. 1 masha Rs. 7/2/-.**

Tila No. 14.—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them. **Price Rs. 6. Sample Rs. 3.**

Tila No. 1.—Those who cannot pay the price of Tila No. 14 should use this tila which, too, will cure all complaints mentioned in No. 14 though in a longer time. **Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.**

KUSHTAS or BHASMAS of Gold, Silver, Steel, Cinnabar, Arsenic are used in sexual diseases and they can also be had from the Pharmacy.

Postal & Teleg. Address :—**AMRITDHARA** **29, LAHORE.**
Bombay Agents :—MASTER, MASTER & Co., Merchants, Pirbhoy Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Service of the Railway and—
The RAILWAY SERVICE

You simply wouldn't travel by bullock-cart these days. You could never be sure of arriving. And so you go by train—because you can rely upon it departing to time and arriving to time.
Some watches are like bullock-carts. They start all-right and then you're never sure. And so the wise man gets a "Railway Service" watch. He knows if it says 1 o'clock, it is 1 o'clock. It goes right to-day and to-morrow, and every day.
Most Indian Railway Officials use "Railway Service" watches—that's one reason why the trains are always on time.
RAILWAY SERVICE WATCH. Nickel Silver Rs. 22.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS

to note the Best Medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

"THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything ; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all time reference book.

For rates and particulars
THE MANAGER, P.O. Box [illegible] MADRAS

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Little Laxaliver Pills are so inexpensive you can easily afford them, and you can get a bottle from your nearest chem day.

6

THE

BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills

during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE
OR
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS"

freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers, A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon not only to poor and middle class people, but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO. LTD,

Sayani Road—P. O. Cadell Road, BOMBAY No 14.
Tel. Add. "Cawashapur" Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1928.

A beautiful Diary of 366 pages for three annas postage Stamp.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

Price Rs. 2.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

A POOR YEAR!

P. AND O. S. N. CO'S. ANNUAL "STOCK-TAKING."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN CREWS

The following extracts are gleaned from the proceedings of the 87th Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Company's Office, 122, Leaden Hall Street, London, on the 14th December, the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Inchcape, being in the Chair:----

The Secretary having read the notice convening the Meeting, the Chairman said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, our Accounts and Report have been in your hands for a week and I presume they will as usual be taken as read.

I regret to say that although our Passage earnings show an advance of a qurter of a million we have had but a poor year. Many of our voyages have shown bad results. Very few have left a credit balance after debiting marine insurance and depreciation. There has been a shortage of cargo to and from India, China and Australia. The position in China, so far as the mercantile community, both foreign and Chinese is concerned, continues to be most unfortunate. Although the relations between British and Chinese merchants at the Treaty ports continue as close and friendly as ever, the latter find it extremely difficult to sell or buy goods up country owing to the disturbed state of affairs. Civil war goes on and how long it will last no one can foresee. His Majesty's Government took the right step when they sent out troops and ships of war to protect British lives and British interests in China—(hear, hear)—without taking sides with one party or the other. With the exception of Nankin all the International Settlements are still protected, as I hope they will continue to be. But there is no central government. The Chinese are all fighting amongst themselves. It is an object lesson to us all as to what would happen in India if the British Raj were to be withdrawn, which I sincerely hope it never will be. (Hear, hear.) The various factions in India then, without doubt, would all be at each others' throats, there would be no Government and chaos would reign supreme.

We suffered severely through the Coal Strike. Our consumption was practically the same as in the previous year, but the cost was £241,000 more.

INCREASED IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Although our passenger traffic has increased, the cost of victualling, equipment and wages continues high. Every effort has been, and is being made to bring down working expenses without impairing efficiency, but we have found it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. Year in, year out, passengers' demands increase. We are doing our utmost to give them satisfaction, and the steamers we have built within the last few years have been designed with that object, while a number of the older ships have to a great extent been remodelled.

It is no easy matter to run a ship to India, China or Australia with 700 or 800 passengers, to feed them well, to house them well, to keep them contented, and to see that the ship's staff is always courteous and efficient but with the exception of a few complaints, into which we always enquire and the cause for which we endeavour to remedy, we carry on in our desire to satisfy the public. Compared with the few complaints we get, we receive from passengers innumerable expressions of satisfaction and I am filled with gratitude to our Captains, Officers, Engineers, Pursers and staff and our people ashore for the attention they give to every one.

I am pleased to say that the numbers of Indian ladies and gentlemen who travel by our steamers increase yearly and no effort is spared to make them comfortable. (Applause).

NET COSTS OF SEA PASSAGES. SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Our maximum first-class return fare to Bombay is £164---the minimum is £130. For these charges a passenger is provided with bed, board, lodging and attendance. His bill at a first-class hotel would not be less than £2 a day, equivalent to £82 for the 41 days, so that there is left, even at the maximum figure, only £82 for his conveyance over 13,140 miles, or say 1 1/2 a mile.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Some years ago I found we were paying large amounts in premia for insuring our allied lines, and with the concurrence of my colleagues and our associates it was decided to take the risks in the P. and O. Insurance Fund. This resulted in a considerable profit each year. Some eighteen months ago the Insurance market found itself deprived by what we had done of a good deal of business, and there were some growls. We naturally are averse from injuring anyone and I suggested to the Board that we might cover our risks by re-insurance in the market. To this they agreed and all our risks as they come along are now re-insured, leaving us with a credit balance in the Insurance Fund of about £3,280,000. There are outstanding claims still to settle on our own account, but these should not amount to very much and when they are all disposed of the balance of the Insurance Fund will be something in the neighbourhood of three millions, which we shall continue to treat as a liability for the reason that the P. and O. Company does not insure its ships except to the extent of anything over £300,000 on any one vessel and then only against total loss. We don't propose to close the Fund. If the re-insurance premiums are raised against us, which is unlikely, we shall again carry the risks ourselves and trust to the Skippers and Officers to keep their ships afloat, as they have done in the past. (Hear, hear)

Our Indian crews continue, as they have done in the past, to give us complete satisfaction, always on the spot, always alert, always civil, always sober. I spoke to a serang the other day at one of our weekly inspections. He was smartly dressed, with his chain of office and his whistle. I asked him in Hindostanee how long he had been in the P. and O. Company and he said he joined at the age of fifteen and had been in the steamers ever since. I said I thought from his white beard he must be an old man to be still at work and he laughingly replied in his own language, "Sahib, if you didn't shave, your beard would be white, too." (Laughter).

I mentioned last year that in the previous twelve months the P. and O. and its Allied Companies had transported over 2 1/4 million passengers without the loss of a single life. I did so with some trepidation, but I am in a position to report that in the last year we carried about the same number, again, I am glad to say, without having lost a life. I feel you will join with me in expressing our gratitude to all those who work with us, both afloat and ashore. Their energy, their resource in emergency, their integrity and their loyalty are beyond all praise. I never look upon them as servants. I regard them as colleagues anxious to maintain, as I am, the great traditions of the P. and O.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

After referring to the mail contract services and the deferred stock the Chairman continued:—

"Some seven years ago, on the establishment of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, being rather flush of funds at the time, we subscribed for 51,000 shares of £10 each at £10 2s. 6d. per share, the total cost being £516,375. The shares have paid us something over 5 per cent. per annum on the amount invested. The P. & O. Bank, located as it is in our own building, has been and will continue to be extremely useful not only to us but to our Allies. A few weeks ago we had an offer to purchase our shares at something more than they cost us, and the Board decided to accept the offer. The sale has gone through, and we have received £547,400, including interest, for our shares, giving us a profit, exclusive of interest up to date of payment, of something like £19,125. In deciding to part with these shares the directors were influenced by the fact that the proceeds could be used more advantageously in the general business of the Company.

LIQUIDATION OF NEW TONNAGE COSTS.

In the meantime, our investments as shown in the accounts, after deducting what we have in hand for possible depreciation on their book value, give us no anxiety.

You will recollect that last year I mentioned we had £3,906,241 Bills Payable outstanding for New Ships. In the year ending 30th September last this figure was reduced to £381,000, and since then we have liquidated that outstanding amount and have now no liability for Shipbuilders' Bills. (Hear, hear.) Some of the Builders said they would rather have continued to have bills running on us so as to maintain their connection with the P. & O., but the Board thought that it was better to pay the bills off and we assured our friends the builders, that the close and friendly relations which have existed between us so long will in no way be disturbed by our being out of their debt.

IMPROVED LANDING FACILITIES AT PORT SAID.

I referred last year to the improvements which the Administration of the Suez Canal Company consistently provide for the passage of ships through their great waterway, and these continue every day. The speed at which vessels may traverse the Canal will shortly be increased by about a knot an hour. Lately the Canal Company has been good enough to provide floating landing stages at Port Said which will admit of passengers walking to and from the shore free of charge, without having to use dangerous and uncomfortable boats and very often to be subjected to illegitimate demands from the boatmen.

The Chairman then referred, "inter alia," to socialising the banks, unemployment and migration etc.

"A CHANGE IN ATTITUDE."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS AND SIMON COMMISSION.

Under the caption "A change in attitude" the "Leader" in the course of a leading article writes:—

"We reproduce in another column a remarkable article on the Simon Commission which has appeared in the 'Times of India.' We say 'remarkable' because the tone and temper of the article are so different from that sensational article which the 'Times of India' and its evening edition, the 'Evening News', were publishing in Bombay during the sittings of the Liberal Federation. The change in its attitude is welcome and it may be hoped that it will not relapse from its present sanity into a frame of mind which made it see red on every side during the Christmas week. We have no doubt that the feeling against the Simon Commission has been growing in strength and volume and that the pressure of it is being felt in certain quarters. Until a few days ago some of the leading Anglo-Indian papers of Bombay and Calcutta were holding out visions of riots and disorder as a consequence of the general feeling to boycott the Simon Commission. Liberal leaders were threatened with dire consequences of what these papers called their unwise and ill-conceived policy. It is now, however, refreshing to read that the 'Times of India' has expressed itself in the article under review in a different vein.

"The 'Times of India' asks the Liberal Federation to indicate what fresh proposals it has got to make. The Liberal Federation in common with other political bodies has made it abundantly plain that it is going to have nothing to do with a Commission from the personnel of which Indians are excluded, or with committees for which equality is claimed but which do not really possess equality. It is not for the Liberal Federation or for any politician to make proposals. If the Government in India and in England can rise superior to their false feeling of prestige and admit that they have made a blunder and revoke this Commission, they can even now create an atmosphere in which the question of effective participation of Indians in the framing of the constitution can be approached dispassionately. But frankly we do not think there is any superfluity of wisdom or imagination in the India Office at the present moment. And as regards Delhi we can endorse what the 'Times of India' has said, namely; 'A very heavy responsibility lies on those who betrayed his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State into this political 'gaucherie.' Those who have made the blunder and have made a mess of the whole affair should frankly put their fresh proposals before the public. So far as their present proposals are concerned, the position of the Liberal party is firm and clear. It cannot have anything to do with the Simon Commission and it must assert on behalf of the country the right to claim an effective share in the determination of the future Indian constitution."

Fresh from London

ARDATH 222 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

50 Re.1
10 As.3

MADE IN LONDON, BY ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC
LYRIC, Artist says:

"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."

Can be had of all Chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, BOMBAY.

A Six-Shilling Book for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for 2/- Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 143, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHFROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

TUESDAY JANUARY 10 1928

BRITISH MILITARISM EXPOSED.

PRETENCE OF SAVING BRITISH LIVES.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISM

"SAK'S" DENUNCIATION OF EXPEDITION TO CHINA

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala made the following eloquent speech in the House of Commons in mail week denouncing severely the British Imperialist policy of tightening its hold on China on the pretext of saving British lives and property. The question before the House was "that a sum not exceeding £3,090,000 be granted" for the expeditionary force sent to China. The Government motion was, of course, carried.

Mr. Saklatvala, who took an out-and-out working class point of view condemned Government's action as unconstitutional, Imperialist, anti-pacifist and one calculated to assist and encourage Chiang-Kai-Shek's treachery to the Chinese proletariat cause.

I rise as one of the strongest objectors to the whole of this expeditionary force, as well as to this expenditure, not because I do not believe that British lives ought to be saved, but because I believe that British lives are endangered by the policy of Great Britain in sending an expeditionary force to save them, and also because I do not believe that, under that false pretence of saving British lives, the British nation had any right to send an expeditionary force to destroy Chinese prosperity and take Chinese lives. I take an out-and-out working class point of view. I am one of those sincere signatories of the letter which was presented to the Prime Minister the other day by the Hon. Member for the Brightside Division of Sheffield (Mr. Fenoughy), stating that we will not support any warlike movement, any warlike preparations, or any warlike activities of any Government. When we take up such a fundamental position as that, we do it with a conscientious belief that there is nothing at stake belonging to this nation which can be or ought to be saved by military preparations and activities.

CHANG-KAI-SHEK'S TREACHERY.

This expedition would not have been sent out, the pretence of British lives being in danger would never have been put forward, had it not been for the smashing victories of the Communist group in China at that ptriod. The expeditionary force did not add to the safety of British lives; it has added very greatly to the danger to British lives—(Hon. Members: "No!")—and it has added to the danger that no peaceful settlement of British traders in China will be possible in the future unless this expeditionary force be kept there for all time. What this expeditionary force has done is quite certain. By its presence, by its indirect assistance, by its direct destruction of Chinese lives and Chinese property, it has achieved only one result, namely, the treacherous action of Chang Kai-Shek against the Communist army which first enabled him to win his victories.

The sending of this expeditionary force was a political move; it was not an honest move based on any honest apprehension of danger to British lives at all. Moreover, we are not yet quite sure, even from the political point of view, whether this £3,000,000 has been wisely spent. With all the intrigue, with all the manipulation, with the wastage of £3,000,000, we cannot get an answer, but it is certain that the Communist elements have not been crushed, and cannot be crushed. Let me submit to this Committee, taking a purely working-class point of view, that the case of Russia has proved, the case of China has partly proved, and will prove it again, that in these large countries, when the peasants have begun to realise their rights and their freedom against foreign capitalists and foreign rulers, when they begin to organise themselves, when they begin to demand their complete freedom from all bosses and all rulers from foreign countries, there is not a force in existence that can crush them. If Sovietism is going to be introduced by the peasantry of China, this expeditionary force will not be able to crush it.

"COMMUNISM WILL NOT BE CRUSHED."

It is quite likely that you may for a time succeed in sowing dissension among the Chinese generals. It is quite likely that by the presence of your Expeditionary Force, by the ruinous expenditure of £3,000,000, you may create a feeling of safety, not in the British population but in the Chinese generals to turn traitor to their own people, and to the cause they once undertook. But all these would be only passing measures and passing consolations. You will not effect the permanent crushing out of the Communist movement in China by this expedition, or by many more of the same kind. All you will have done is to impose a penalty of £3,000,000 upon this nation. If I can approximately gauge it, instead of giving that false and unwanted protection to British citizens in Shanghai, it would have supplied much needed protection to the unemployed who have been deprived of their benefit on the argument that there is not sufficient money. It would have supplied about 4s. a week to each individual unemployed person when it was falsely and cunningly pretended to be for the protection for British lives in Shanghai. Apart from this loss of money, this expedition has been one of mischief. It has created mischief much greater than hon. Members opposite may be prepared to admit to-day. It has done a permanent harm, greater than the £3,000,000 lost, in the future relations between Great Britain and China, and Great Britain will well deserve to suffer this loss by their policy of sending out this expedition. Not only that, but the Government are trying to cover up the effects of this expedition besides creating political mischief and impairing friendly relations for all time and embittering the people of China against British citizens, they have furthermore been directly responsible for the destruction of Chinese lives and Chinese property, and when you try to put forward your claims in your future negotiations with China, for this and that debt and this and that investment, the people of China will present you with a bill for loss, damage and destruction inflicted upon them by your sending out this expedition.

BANKING AND PROPERTY INTERESTS.

I wish to offer a criticism of one item of expenditure, namely, the rents. The Expeditionary Force, we were told, was in response to a desire expressed by British citizens in China, as well, as we were also told to-day, as by the desire of those who had banking and property interests in China, and who were residing in this country. What is the rent exactly? People who had their property in China called upon you to send an armed force to protect it, and the property owners charged your troops rent for staying on their property for the purpose of protecting it. They have not the decency even to show hospitality to the Expeditionay Force that they invited, according to your version. There is another item of a very grave nature and that is the payment of the Indian troops included in this expedition. It creates a very dangerous precedent. It destroys what

A view of the funeral procession of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan on its way to the graveyard, coming out of the Jumma Mosque after the last prayer ceremony.

I am constantly told is the constitutional mode of governing countries and managing their affairs. The people of India are told point-blank that they have no control over the maintenance or movement of Indian troops. Who controls them? I hope the Committee will agree with me that is a most dangerous position for any nation that there should be a very large body of men, well armed, and well equipped who should be at the disposal of military authorities who move out from their own country and go to any other country with a military expedition without being in any control of the people of the country who own and maintain that Army. The people of India have to maintain an Indian Army.

FUNCTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

Just as you say this expedition was for the protection of the lives of the British, that Army in India is supposed to be for the protection of Indian subjects in India, and to-day we discover that the military authorities can despatch an army, which is one of the best trained and best equipped in the world to any part of the world for military purposes, and we are told the Indian taxpayers have to shut up and not have any voice in it—not only the Indian taxpayers but Indian citizens, whose moral relations are at stake when they send out their Army to butcher the working class and peasantry of China. British soldiers also belong to the British working class, and they were sent to attack and suppress the Chinese workers and peasantry. That is the meaning of the word "political." Here are Asiatics going to fight Asiatics. It was done merely to serve a political purpose, and here is this great position of danger that the people of India are told they shall not have the slightest voice as to where the Indian Army shall be sent, and for what purpose. It has been mentioned that there are many meetings of protest in India. There were not only meetings of protest, there was a great constitutional issue. The elected representatives of the people of India in the Legislative Assembly demanded to discuss the whole policy of the Government of India agreeing to let Indian troops go out on a warlike expedition to any outside country. The objection was raised that they were interfering with the foreign policy of Great Britain. The President of the Assembly, who is the Speaker in the House, decided that constitutional question and said the Assembly had every right, without discussing the foreign policy of Great Britain, to discuss the question of Indian troops being sent out.

VICEROY'S ACTION UN CONSTITUTIONAL.

The British Viceroy himself, unconstitutionally, most arrogantly and outrageously interfered and sent an order to the elected Speaker of an elected House that he shall not have the debate conducted in the Legislative Assembly. For that the other day I was chastised by the India Office for having raised constitutional issue in India, and having done something seditious. What is the meaning of it? It is this. That an Army can be despatched by some British military officers to create a position of war, and then months after that, this Parliament is asked to pay the expense because is was done for some purpose of Great Britain and not for some particularly Indian purpose. I consider that this is a very grave situation. It means that within the British Empire to-day you can have an armed force which, at the time of going out, is a military expedition not under the control of the elected representatives and taxpayers of the country that maintain that Army and that the Indian authorities can perpetually escape the censure and the control of the Indian taxpayers by making this House pay the cost of the expedition. It looks as if we were doing something morally right when it is something that is morally wrong, and very dangerous and a great menace to the peace of the world. Every country in Europe, practically all the countries in the world, are in constant danger when they find that the British authorities can send an Indian Army outside the control of the Indian taxpayer and a few months afterwards say, "We will pay the bill. We will not allow the Indian taxpayer to have any word in it." I cannot conceive of a greater danger and a more unconstitutional policy than this. I hope strong objection will be taken to the whole of the Estimates on this ground also.

We were told the lives of British citizens were in danger. Of course, there is a position of danger when there is a civil war or a civil strike going on. Once upon a time we heard there was a civil war in France. There was a civil commotion in Germany, and there may be another between Nationalists and Communists. There was a civil war in Italy after the Great War. There were British citizens living in all these countries. They take their own risk. If we want to help them we can do it by assisting them to evacuate and to come away. Would you dare to send a British Army for the protection of British citizens in Paris during civil war in France? Did you do it during the revolutionary period in France? Did you dare to send a British Army to Rome, to Milan, or to Venice when there was revolution and counter-revolution going on in Italy, and there were British citizens there?

INSOLENT IMPERIALISM.

It is an insolent policy of Imperialist Britain to take advantage of the weakness of a shattered nation and to commit outrages against them which you dare not commit even with the smallest nation in Europe. There are British citizens everywhere. Britain is a nation of shop-keepers. You are shopkeeping all over the world. There is not a part of the world where you cannot find British interests, British rights British property, British merchants, British men, women and children. You gave that as an excuse to send your Army, not because you were right in doing it, but because you had Imperialist aims and objects in China, because you want to take advantage of the position of civil war to extend your Imperialist power, to extend your opportunities of exploitation, and to degrade and enslave the working class and peasantry of China even more if possible, than you are doing now. On the face of it, I do not accept the one shred of evidence that is advanced by the Government or by the right hon. Gentleman teh Member or for Carnarvon Boroughs (Mr. Lloyd George) that this expedition was sent out with any honest motive, to strve any honest purpose, or that there was any real danger to British citizens which could not have been as well settled by friendly relations as by this expeditionary force. It is a cunning conspiracy of Imperialist Great Britain against the lives and liberties of the people of China, and this £3,000,000 is the cost of it. It will cost you still more if you do not stop at that and withdraw the troops.

May we have an assurance from the Government that if the Communist rising in Canton now succeeds further, and if the events of last January and February are repeated next January and February they will refrain from sending their expeditionary force or from increasing the existing number of troops there? You were not afraid when Chang-kai-Shek was fighting against his former friends. There were more battle fought after the treachery of Chang-kai-Sheek than whe he was leading the Communist Army. There are more casualties in the country after the reversal of the Communist Army, and there was more destruction of property after the temporary defeat of the so-called Reds. You then were able to decrease the Expeditionary Force. If the Reds succeed again are you going to increase the Expeditionary Force again, or are you now telling us that you are not concerned with what party wants China and you will withdraw the Expeditionary Force?

LADY VIKING OF THE SEAS

GIRL OF 19 AS SEA CAPTAIN

A third woman skipper has made her appearance on the world's registers of ship-masters.

A fair-haired, blue-eyed Nowregian girl aged 19, made a special request to the Norwegian Government to be allowed to sit as candidate for a master mariner's certificate.

As the Act under which ship captains and officers were examined did not provide for women, some difficulty was experienced. Miss Gudrun Tragstad, of Oslo, however, persisted in her application to be examined for the highest qualification attainable in the sea service of her country.

Upon making inquiries, the Government found that a full certificate as master mariner had been granted by the British Government to Lady Ernestine Hunt. They also discovered that the American Government had allowed a ship-master's widow to sit for an examination as master, which entitled her to take command of a ship which was formerly in charge of her husband.

Finally, therefore, the Norwegian Government allowed Miss Tragstad to compete for the examination, and this she successfully passed at the first attempt.

She has had several years' experience at sea as quartermaster on board her father's ship, and now, in her smart white and blue uniform, complete with naval cap and badge, she struts the bridge, mistress of all she surveys—a lady Viking of the seas.

'GHOST' ON MOTOR CYCLE

MIDNIGHT CRASH IN AN EMPTY ROAD

A ghost who rides a motor-cycle and crashes in the most realistic manner has appeared on a lonely stretch of road between here and Usk.

More than twenty motorists and motor-cyclists testify to having seen this up-to-date spook.

It appears regularly at about eleven o'clock at night on a stretch of road lying between Henshin Farm and the County Agricultural Institute.

A New Port motor-cyclist, who says that he has seen and heard the ghost of the road, described his experiences to me to-day.

"I was travelling along the road at a comparatively low speed," he said, "when suddenly my machine was lit up by a brilliant white light.

"Then the roar of a motor engine sounded behind me. I looked round, and I could see a motor-cyclist coming up the road after me.

"I went on round a bend bordered by a stone wall, and suddenly I hearr a crash.

"I thought there had been a crash, and stopped my machine and walked back to the wall. But the road was empty.

"I looked round, but I could see nothing. There was no body, no motor-cycle, no sound of an engine."

BOY OR GIRL FOR THE ASKING

SEX DETERMINATION IN PRACTICE

To-day Interviewed a man, writes a London Press correspondent, whose claim that he has discovered an infallible method of determining the sex of children has aroused intends interest among scientists all over the world. He is Dr. Lapo Pichezzi, the eminent biologist.

"It is no longer a question of theory," said Dr. Pichezzi. "I have personally experimented on 26 cases, and in every case my method has proved correct.

"In 21 of these cases I was informed that a son was desired by the parents, and 21 sons were born to these 21 couples. Girls were wished for in the other five cases, and girls were born.

"All the conditions which produce an increase in the nutritive reserves favour the procreation of females," went on Dr. Pichezzi.

"While those which determine their rapid consumption facilitate the birth of sons."

THE ACTIVE LIFE.

The more a woman leads an active life and the more she consumes the nutritive preserves the less likely is she to produce females. We can see how nature tends to establish an automatic limitation to an exaggerated increase in the female population, since the women who seek in every way to substitute men in the various activities of the world are inclined to give birth almost exclusively to male children."

Dr. Pichezzi maintains that he can modify this nutritive condition practically at will by opothcrapeutic means, that is to say by giving substances similar to those lacking in the patient or vice-versa.

A special form of nutriment, which, I gathered, takes the form of injections and the use of capsules containing chemical and glandular substances obtained from internal secretions, constitutes the method for obtaining the sex desired.

"The treatment takes about two months prior to the desired conceptions," said the Doctor. "The treatment, is simple, which can be perfectly carried out at home."

Dr. Pichezzi is very anxious to have his claim tested before a body of doctors and experts.

TEMPERAMENTAL POLICEMEN

INSPECTOR EXPLAINS WHY ACQUITTALS AFFECT MORALE

Chief Inspector Mears, of Bow-street, gave evidence before the Street Offences Committee.

Sir Joseph Priestley pointed out to him that in 1922 in a certain notorious case the conviction was quashed. In that year the number of women charged in London was 2,231, while in 1923 it was 595—a very heavy fall.

The inspector said that the case referred to, acted as a tremendous brake. "After all," he said, "a policeman is a human being, and his temperamental feelings are bound to be affected."

Sir Joseph Priestley: "You think that the prestige of the force received a blow?"

"Yes," answered the inspector, "it did, for when the men saw how the papers reported it, and published the facts on placards, it undoubtedly had a disturbing effect."

The Bishop of Durham asked if an acquittal was looked upon as a reflection, but Inspector Mears said "No".

"Then why should the police be so sensitive?" asked his lordship.

"Because of the statements made," was the reply.

COME FOR A DRIVE, HONEY

Bees in Los Angeles are to be provided with motor-vehicles to convey them to and from flowers.

It is claimed that bees can only fly a short distance when honey-laden, and swarms are to be provided with automobiles.

This remarkable advance of progress, through which the old-fashioned motion by wing-power is superseded, is expected greatly to increase productivity.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.